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Whole No. 94

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BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All advertisements are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.
Having associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville, May 30, 1838.—tf.

R. E. W. McADAMS.
Clock & Watch Repairer.
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, and being anxious to close his business, respectfully requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note.
EDWARD ELAM.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1838.—4t.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,

RECEIVING & STORING COTTON
In WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known
WARE-HOUSE,
known as **STANLEY'S**, which, together with their own New Cotton Sheds, will enable them to Store COTTON &c. in safe and Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their warehouses being very near the Landing.
Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

Liberal advances always made when required.
P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCormack, on Main st. who are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.
which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton Stored in the warehouse of Lightner & Miller.
Oct. 18, 1838.—11t.

CANE CREEK COTTON FACTORY.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that his Cotton Factory is now in complete operation on Can Creek 5 miles below Alexandria, and that he has now on hands, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large quantity of Spun Cotton of all Sizes and as good quality as can be spun at any Factory.

He also continues the
Wool Carding Business
At the same place, at the usual rates, and returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Persons wishing to have wool carded would do well to bring it early in the season, before the weather gets too cold.
Oct. 11, 1838.—4t. HENRY SHRADER.

\$200 REWARD. LOST.
LOST on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the Road leading from Dr. Quinn's to Fort Armstrong in Cherokee County, Alabama, a black Calfskin Pocket Book—containing between twenty-seven and eight hundred Dollars, of which there were fifty twenty dollar bills of the Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, balance Georgia money, together with a Certificate given to John A. White for twenty shares in the Western Bank of Georgia; no other papers recollected. It has no doubt been found by some person near the Georgia line from the fact, that on my return in search of said book, the Blank Book which is usually attached, was found near that spot. It is possible that the book and money may have fallen into the hands of a dishonest person, who may wish to appropriate its contents to his own use. The public are requested to look out for such person, and if detected will confer a favor by giving information to the subscriber in Jefferson, Cherokee county, Alabama.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said money to me, or for information so that I can recover it.
Aug. 28—4t. JOHN A. WHITE.
[7]—The Jacksonville Republican will please give the above four insertions and forward his account for payment.

CASTINGS,
CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—tf.

We have always believed the true question before the people to be a National Bank or a separation of the National Treasury from all Banks. Entertaining these views we are willing to go to the people with that question. The one party desire to entrust the public moneys to the hands of agents, securely guarded and responsible to the people, to be kept for the purposes for which it was raised. The other party wish to deposit it in one bank or a league of banks, not responsible in any but a remote sense, to the people, to be used for the benefit of stockholders, or a limited circle of customers of such institution. The one party, pursuing the plain requirements of the Constitution, ask its deposit with public officers, under heavy securities, and not to be used except as appropriated by law—the other party ask, in effect, to levy taxes on the people for the use and benefit of a few. It is after all, perhaps, the use of the public moneys which operates more strongly with the advocates of the bank system, than any motive of a public nature. It is not its safety—it is not its liability to abuse—but it is because Government will not, through its revenues, give them pecuniary advantages and a capital, that leads them to labor strenuously for a return of the revenue to the custody of the banks. If this were not the true feeling at bottom, why did they vote during the late session of Congress against the "special deposit" of it in banks, where the only difference between that system and the late deposit system, was, that in the one case the money could be loaned out to the customers of the banks, and in the other, not? Nothing will satisfy them but the use, for their own peculiar and exclusive benefit, of the Texas which the people pay for the support of Government.—Portland (Me.) Standard.

Government Expenditures.—We have on file two additional articles from the Globe on this subject.—The investigations made have cost the editors of that very able paper much time and labor, for which they must feel themselves compensated, not by the republication of their strictures in other Democratic journals, but by the effect they have had on the Opposition. Their presses and orators have been effectually silenced in reference to what they have been pleased to term the "enormous expenditures of the Government."
The Globe has clearly proved that the Federalists have labored systematically and steadily to increase the national expenditures; that with their aid, a few interested members of Congress have managed to run the appropriations, annually, much higher than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury; that the aggregate amount was thereby increased many millions; that the policy of removing the Indians was adopted by Mr. Adams' administration; and that, in consequence of Federal interference, the expenses of purchasing the Indian lands and removing the Indians have been doubled. The "poor Indians" were encouraged to hold on, to increase their demands on Government for money, to violate their treaties, and, finally, to commence the work of slaughter on our borders. In every thing the Indians have been pronounced right and the Government wrong by the Federalists.—As a party, they suggested the policy of removing the Indians, and concluded the last treaty with that view, and, as a party, they have since turned against their own policy, merely because it was adopted by a Democratic Administration. Such perfidy deserves universal reprehension.

Let the Federalists go on; let them revive the outcry about prodigal expenditures—but at the same time let the people recollect that the extravagance of the appropriations made by Congress is of Federal origin, and that the vast expenditures, in suppressing Indian hostilities, were made necessary by Federal sympathy for savages, and Federal hostility to the people and their free institutions.
Public Adv.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Columbus (Miss.) Democrat, dated:
JACKSON, Sept. 30, 1838.

"During the last week Jackson has been much thronged with applicants for loans from the Union Bank. On Thursday and Friday, near three hundred persons were waiting in front of the Bank door for their turns at the teller's counter. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were distributed generally in small sums. It is said that the Hon. S. S. Prentiss obtained the largest loan, which was a discount of a ten thousand dollar note! The honorable gentleman has declared his disgust for political life, and says he will not run again for Congress. Mr. Walker's health is greatly improved. He will soon start for Washington. He has been on a visit to this place, with his friend, the Hon. Powhattan Ellis, late Minister to Mexico."

What has Congress done?—This question has been asked by the Whig press. They certainly ought to know, or, if not, ask Graves and Wise.—ONE WIDOW AND THREE LITTLE ORPHANS have been made, and an

old revolutionary mother's hopes blasted as she lingered on the edge of the grave.
Ohio Statesman.

From the Vicksburg Register.
The following article, cut from some paper, was left in our desk during our absence.

CALL TO-MORROW.

'Twas Words nicely put together for the accommodation of debtors at large; or, if the readers like it better, large debtors. Alas! that glorious morrow which never comes; that pay day still hoped for but never known! Master button calls, by request, with his bill as long as his yard stick, with his name flourished at the bottom, immediately under "received payment," and directly opposite, "errors excepted," for tailors never allow for discount for cabbaging. His heart is bounded with the blissful anticipation of money in both pockets; already he pictures a good fat dinner at home—his parting children's welcome. Staff, the constable, shall be paid, says he to himself, for I am tired of telling him to call to-morrow. At length he reaches the dwelling of his liberal patron, the knocker falls thrice from his hand; and then comes a liveried waiter—he presents his bill, then follows a doleful shake of the head by the waiter, with the astounding call to-morrow. Poor fellow! with a hard effort he smothered his indignation, for one hasty word might lose him a liberal patron.

Again he seeks his shop, and mounts his board with a heart as hot and as heavy as his goose. His journeyman comes to him for their wages—call to-morrow, he exclaims bitterly; call to-morrow, re-echo they into the ears of their creditors—and call to-morrow! first coming from a gentleman of the upper walks, never stops until it rolls gracefully from the mouth of the bootblack's landlady, who, in answer to his request for dinner shrieks out, call to-morrow!

Could we tell all the evils that attend poverty, to call to-morrow, there might become hope of a man's struggling through the world; but that is impossible. I once had a friend who was unfortunate enough to make all his customers his debtors. In winding up his business, he sent his bills in, but was repulsed with the deadly battery, call to-morrow. That morrow never came—his family were destitute, his wife died broken hearted; and within the damp walls of a prison, he soon followed the beloved partner of his prosperity and adversity. In vain he bade death, call to-morrow; the fell destroyer pays but one visit; and it is his last.

Mr. Editor, if any one should ask you, if this communication has a direct allusion, tell him to call to-morrow, and you will answer him.

Another is about to be added to the list of important improvements in our country, by the junction of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers by means of a canal only 502 rods, or a little more than a mile in length, 50 feet in width at the bottom, and 70 at the top, and seven in depth. The Fox river flows into Lake Michigan at the head of Green Bay, and the Wisconsin pursues a Southwest course until it empties itself into the Mississippi. Both of these streams are said to be navigable to the Portage, at which the junction is to be effected. The consequence of this improvement, insignificant as it may appear in extent, will be to turn a large portion of the trade of the Lake country into the Mississippi valley, and thus give it an entirely new direction, causing it to find its way to the Atlantic by New Orleans instead of descending as heretofore by the line of Northern Lakes towards New York. The advantage gained, however, on the part of the Eastern cities, will be that merchandise may be sent inland to the Upper Mississippi region, instead of being shipped to New Orleans, and thence carried up the "Father of Waters" to its destination. It is almost startling to think how small a circumstance may be made to change the channel of commerce. The whole cost of the proposed work will not exceed \$50,000, and it contains but one lock, with a lift of seven feet.—[Baltimore American.

THE MORMONS.—A friend writes us from Clay County Missouri, under date of the 31st ult., as follows:

"The latest news from the Mormons is that fifty of them, including Jo. Smith, Rigdon and others have been surrendered into the hands of the civil authorities, and are now undergoing trial under Judge King, in Daviess county. The troops called out have been discharged, or are on the eve of dispersing, though the people continue to menace the Mormons. The Missourians are so highly incensed against those fanatics or misguided men, that it has been difficult to prevent bloodshed. The number of volunteers raised to preserve the peace was between two and three thousand. For want of a correct understanding of our condition, it is feared exaggerated tales will be circulated, which may prevent strangers from emigrating to our fertile State. Please inform your readers that they need not feel less partial to

Missouri, in consequence of the late excitement.—Louisville Adv.

THE SLIDE OF ALPACH.—It is a fact that there is a rail road in Europe where the speed of two hundred and sixteen miles an hour is ordinarily obtained, not indeed for passengers, but for timber! It is the celebrated Slide of Alpach, in the Alps, constructed for the purpose of conveying trees from the mountains to the Lake of Lucerne. The following is a description of this famous Slide:

"This railroad, which was completed in the year 1818, is formed entirely of about 250,000 large pine trees, deprived of their bark, and united together in a very ingenious manner, without the aid of iron. It occupied 160 workmen during 18 months, and cost 100,000 francs, or £4,250. It is about 3 leagues, or 44,000 English feet long. It has a trough about 6 feet broad, and from 8 to 6 deep. Its bottom is framed of three trees, the middle one of which has a groove cut in the direction of its length, for receiving small rills of water, which are conducted into it from various places, for the purpose of diminishing the friction. The whole Slide is sustained by about two thousand supporters; and in many places, it is attached in a very ingenious manner to the rugged precipices of granite. The direction of the slide is sometimes straight, sometimes zig-zag, with an inclination of from ten to eighteen degrees. It is often carried along the sides of hills, and flanks of precipitous rocks; and sometimes over their summits. Occasionally it goes under ground, and at other times it is conducted over the deep gorges by scaffolding 120 feet in height. The large pines, which were 100 feet in length, and 10 inches thick at their smaller extremities, ran through the space of three leagues, or nearly nine miles, in two minutes and a half. There is an account of this wonderful slide in Babbage's Economy of Machinery and Manufactures, quoted from Brewster's Journal, from which, and other documents in our common-place books, we have made the above abridgement."

Life in the Southwest.—A friend in Louisiana writes, under date of the 31st ult. that a fight took place a few days ago in Madison parish, 60 miles below Lake Providence, between a Mr. Nevils and a Mr. Harper, which terminated fatally. The Police Jury had ordered a road on the right bank of the Mississippi, and the neighboring planters were out with their forces to open it. For some offence, Nevils, the superintendent of operations, flogged two of Harper's negroes. The next day the parties met on horseback, when Harper dismounted and proceeded to cock skin Nevils who immediately drew a pistol and shot his assailant dead on the spot. Both were gentlemen of the highest respectability.

An affray also came off recently, as the same correspondent writes us, in Raymond, Hinds county, Mississippi, which, for a serious one, was rather amusing. The Sheriff had a process to serve on a man of the name of Bright, and, in consequence of some difficulty and intemperate language, thought proper to commence the service by the application of his cowskin to the defendant. Bright thereupon flogged his adversary, & wresting his cowhide from him, applied it to its owner to the extent of at least five hundred lashes, mean while threatening to shoot the first bystander who attempted to interfere. The sheriff was carried home in a state of insensibility, and his life has since been despaired of. The Mayor of the place, however, issued his warrant and started three of the Sheriff's deputies in pursuit of the delinquent, but the latter, after keeping them at bay till they found it impossible to arrest him, surrendered himself to the magistrate, by whom he was bound over to the next Circuit Court. From the Mayor's office, his honor and the parties litigant proceeded to the tavern to take a drink by way of ending hostilities. But the civil functionary refused to sign articles of peace by touching glasses with Bright, whereupon the latter made a furious assault upon him, and then turned and flogged "mine host" within an inch of his life, because he interfered. Can we show any such specimens of chivalry and refinement in Kentucky?—Lou. Jour.

Enchanted Mountains.—The following account of a natural curiosity is from the Texas Telegraph:—

This singular mountain or hill is situated on the head waters of the Salley—a small tributary of the Colorado, about eighty miles from Bastrop, in a northwesterly direction. It is about three hundred feet high, and appears to be an enormous oval rock partly imbedded in the earth. When the sun shines, the light is reflected from its polished surface. The mountain glows with such a dazzling radiance, that the beholder who views it from the distance of four or five miles, is unable to gaze upon it without experiencing a painful sensation, similar to that which is felt when looking upon the rising sun. The ascent of this hill is so very

gradual, that persons can easily walk up to the top, but the rock is so smooth and slippery that those who make the attempt are compelled to wear moccasins or stockings instead of shoes.—This act, together with the name of the place, Holy Mountain: remind the visitant very forcibly of the command made to Moses at Mount Horeb, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet." &c. The Cumanches regard this hill with religious veneration, and Indian pilgrims frequently assemble from the remotest borders of this tribe, to perform their Paynim rites upon its summit.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
WHIG TOASTS.—We ask every candid and honest individual to give the following toasts an attentive perusal. They were given by the Whig toasts committee at the Whig celebration on Windmill Island, opposite this city, on the 4th of July last. Who can deny but that the murder of the lamented Cilley is now rejoiced at by the Whig party, and the murderer and abettor is now held in high estimation by the Whig party. They will find that to sustain such desperadoes and ruffians is no easy task.

"By the committee.—The Hon. W. J. Graves: Amiable in private life, and faithful in the discharge of public duties: may he realize the best wishes of his best friends.

"By the Committee.—Henry A. Wise: The fearless and unwearied assailant of political corruption. The outcries of his enemies are but the screams of vultures frightened from their prey."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is Henry Clay like a house standing on the side of a stream? Because he rests upon the bank, and is likely to wash away.
2. Why is the Boston atlas like an incorrigible rake? Because it will go to the old Harry soon. (Harrison)
3. Why are the Bankers and brokers like Solomon's "lilies of the valleys"? Because they live well, though they toil not neither do they spin.
4. Why is the house of Representatives like an old friend? Because it will be remembered.
5. Why is Whig proscription like all other tyranny? Because it will accomplish its end.
6. Why are the principles of the Whigs like bad segars? Because we no sooner smoke them than we at once reject them.
7. Why at the next election will the Democrats doubly beat their enemies? Because they will have Marcy upon them.

Important fact.—Let it be for ever borne in mind, that in almost every case of Desertion, which has occurred within the last few months, the individuals thus deserting their principles have in some way been connected with the banks. From that noted apostate, Senator Tallmadge, down to the merest drudge of bank aristocracy in our own community, has this fact shown itself in the most glaring colors. Who can wonder then, when we thus see the corrupting influence of incorporated banks, that Democrats should wish to curtail their power? that they should wish to confine them by legislative enactments to their legitimate and appropriate duties? But because Democrats have manifested a desire and determined to effect such necessary reforms, the whole artillery of the Whig press has been directed at their heads. But abuse in this case will no longer avail. The people are fast preparing to set every thing of this nature to rights. A nation of freemen will no longer submit to the petty tyranny of bank nabobs.
[New Haven (Conn.) Columbia Register.

PROSPEROUS DEMOCRACY.

Tennessee now is destined to resume her former principles, and stand up along side of the Democratic States, among whom she so proudly stood. We rejoice to see her returning; we cordially give her the right hand of fellowship, and a right hearty welcome in her return to her first love.

If there ever was a time for a general rejoicing among the Democrats, it is on the present occasion. Never until now, for the last four years, have they had justice and fair play; they have had to contend almost against the whole newspaper press headed by men of the most reckless and desperate fortunes, and innumerable stump orators, leagued by a corrupt and intriguing Bell, and others; whose business was to misrepresent and distort the truth throughout the State, so as to deceive the people as much as possible. With all such chicanery and deception they have managed to govern the State for four years, which they have done with an iron rod truly. This reign of terror and tyranny it was high over; the people have their affairs in their own hands, and are resolved to have justice done them. They are selecting men of the first order of talents to fill their offices, who are capable and able to discuss and expose the villanies of the present rulers.—Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette.

A NATIONAL BANK NOT THE CAUSE OF A HEALTHY STATE OF EXCHANGES.

Some of our fellow citizens confine their argument in favor of a National Bank, to the single point of its operation on Exchanges, and take it for granted, that because exchanges were in a wholesome state for some years, during the existence of the late United States Bank—that this was owing solely to that Bank, and could not have been without it. We beg their attention to the testimony of Mr. CHEVES—of the man who saved that Bank, and who having been its President, and now wholly disinterested, is a witness every way competent and to be credited.

Mr. CHEVES says in the 7th number of "SAY": "The underscoring may suppose, that the facilities and advantages of exchange grew up with the establishment of a Bank of the United States, and were therefore caused by it. Neither the fact, nor the conclusion is well founded."

Again, "The business of exchange, when it became of magnitude, grew out of circumstances, which supervened the peace of Great Britain, and not from the operation of a bank of the U. States."

Again he tells us, that though, before the war, there was a Bank of the U. S. and a well managed Bank, "that until after the peace the exchange operations of the country were few and irregular."

After particularizing the causes which led to healthy exchanges, he says:

"There is capital enough, talent enough, to afford to the country all, and more than any Bank of the United States can afford, in the business of exchange, if the country be once disenthralled from an unsound currency."

Again he says—"It is supposed by some that the Bank creates a competition, which keeps down extravagant prices of exchange. The very reverse is probably the fact. The tendency of all great monopolies, is to keep down the competition of individuals and smaller institutions."

Again, "Unrestricted competition would have given us all that we have enjoyed from a National Bank, and probably a little more, and future unrestricted competition promises to us, without doubt, at least as much, and probably rather more than any Bank of the U. S. will probably afford."

Again, "The commerce of the country, recently has been in a state of convulsion, and therefore, no inferences can, with justice or safety, be drawn, from any embarrassment in the recent operations of exchange."

He wrote the above just after the stoppage of the Banks, and before, under the operation of the divorce now existing, the banks had resumed and our exchanges were restored to their present sound and healthy state.

Again, "The Bank of the U. States never sold exchanges below its natural or just market price."

In summing up he says—"We believe we have shown, that such a Bank is unconstitutional; that it cannot reform the currency, or in any manner subserve that purpose; that it is morally certain it would not preserve its soundness; that it is unnecessary; and that both politically and commercially it will be dangerous."

This is the testimony and opinion of one who certainly best knows the character and tendency of the institution over which he presided with such unsurpassed ability.

Charleston Mer.

The Divorce exists.

The Banks have resumed.

Exchanges are healthy.

The currency returning to soundness.

The country must prosper—

And the Whigs mourn.

Because, as Wilberforce said of the English Whigs—"Their patriotism is of that stamp that they desire for their country just so much suffering as will bring themselves into office."

If the country prospers without a Bank, the people will have no Bank to make them a Whig President, will have no Whig President, to make them a Bank. Without the aid of a Bank, a panic or a pressure, how can the Whigs come in or the Conservatives follow.

With soft, reluctant, amorous delay.

"There shall be no more cakes and ale" for these last at the "half-way house"—their apothecosis will be found in the Madisonian's glorified list of fourteen, (in which Mr. Le gure figures conspicuously,) who, says the Madisonian, "sacrificed their party to their country." Like the bats, banished by both birds and beasts for being neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, they will have trimmed themselves down to nothing; by equivocating they will have unequivocally nullified and neutralized their political influence, and so long as the country perversely prospers, and the Whigs conversely decline, these Conservative men of suspense must remain like Mahomet's coffin, in a state of suspension. The little box of "conserves" intended to come in with the nuts, after Mr. Clay's Presidential dinner next moulder, in the closet, for the people keep the key and have no stomach for political kick-saws.—Ed.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst. The demand made on the Mormons shows the object of their assailants.—They want the land the

Mormons hold. The war is degrading and an outrage upon every principle of right. If a fight has taken place, it is to be hoped the aggressors have been signally punished:

MORMON WAR.—The following intelligence is quite alarming. The latter which we give below was received yesterday by the St. Peters, which left Glasgow about daylight on Monday morning, the 7th instant. The latter was written about the hour of the boat's leaving. The writer is one of the most respectable citizens of the upper country; his statements may be relied upon.

In addition to the above, we understand that a messenger, bearing despatches to Excellency Governor Boggs, arrived in the city yesterday.—What the contents of the despatches were, or what order his Excellency has taken, we have not learned. We believe that this intestine war will not be settled without a fight, and the quicker they have it, the better for the peace and quiet of the country. If the Governor thinks proper to order troops out again, we suggest that he give the call to the St. Louis Grays. Equipped and drilled as they are, they would be more effective than twice their number of raw militia, besides it would save calling out so many Major Generals, &c.

GLASGOW, Oct 7th, 1838.

Gentlemen:—As one of the committee of six from the counties of Howard and Charlton, appointed to visit the county of Carroll, where the disturbance exists between the Mormons and the citizens, and to examine into the causes and to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the parties, I have thought proper to communicate to you the facts as they exist. The Mormons reside at a town, six miles above the mouth of the Grand River, called DeWitt. For the last week some citizens of Carroll, and others from Saline and Charlton counties, to the number of about two hundred persons have been assembled within one mile of De Witt, all well armed, and have one piece of artillery, threatening every day to attack the Mormons in De Witt; in fact, on the 4th there was an attack made and many guns fired from both sides, but only one man wounded of the mob party, as they are called: We were there yesterday, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, the citizens proposed that if the Mormons would leave the country and not return again, they would pay them back the amount their property cost, with ten per cent, interest thereon, and return them the amount of their expenses in coming in and going out of the country. The Mormons replied that ever since they have been a people they have been driven from place to place, and they had determined they should be driven no more, and that they had determined, every one of them, to die on the ground. There are about 100 families of Mormons who are there, and now encamped with their wagons in town, having just arrived; what number of men they have we could not ascertain, but presume they have considerable assistance from their principle town—Far West—in Caldwell county, about 60 or 70 miles distant; in fact, within the last 24 hours their numbers have increased so much that the mob have declined an attack until reinforced from other counties. A messenger has just arrived, who left there at daylight this morning; and reports that the guards were fired on by the Mormons about 1 o'clock last night, and continued until the time he left, but no one had been shot of the mob? Some 20 or 30 from our county have volunteered their assistance. The commanders of the mob are Dr. Austin, Gen. and Col. Jones. The Mormons are commanded by Hinkle. I don't think I ever saw more resolute and determined men than the Mormons. It was our unanimous opinion that if some force sufficient to suppress them does not interpose immediately there will be great slaughter, and many valuable lives lost—some of our first citizens have engaged in it. Our country is under great excitement in consequence of it, and there is no telling where it will end.

Your obedient servant,

WM. F. DUNNICA.

Further from the Mormons.—We learn by the Pirate, which arrived at noon to-day, that, on Tuesday night, the anti-Mormons were still in force, near Dewitt. The Pirate lay at Greenville, seven miles above Dewitt on Tuesday night. At that time information had come in that the Anti-Mormons had given their opponents notice that they must take up their line of march next morning, at 3 o'clock. This the Mormons refused to do. It was reported also that the Anti-Mormons had sent word to the Mormons that, if they would collect their women and children in one house—that house should not be fired on. As the Pirate passed down on Wednesday morning, by Dewitt, a flag was seen flying over one of the largest houses there. From all appearances, there is reason to believe that a conflict took place on Wednesday.

St. Louis Republican, 16th instant.

EDITORIAL WRITINGS.—A few days since the National Intelligencer had some sensible remarks on the subject of editing a paper. One idea expressed has frequently struck us with great force. Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the variety and quantity of editorial matter which it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words—words

—upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one wishy-washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his "Jaded matter" over so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity, that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician to a patient—without regard to show or display? Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The industry is not even shown there. The care—the taste—the time—employed in selecting, is far more important—and the tact of a good editor is better known by his selections than by anything else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its manner—its uniform, consistent course—its principles—its aims—its manliness—its courtesy—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve all these, as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the mind of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time, or "head-room," to write at all.—Alex. Gaz.

Publish your Dissolutions.—A suit was tried in the N. Y. Circuit Court, one day last week, brought by A. Baglor against Corning and Spencer, to recover \$1,800, the amount of a bill of goods sold by plaintiff to Spencer, and charged to the firm two months after its dissolution. As no positive evidence was adduced to show the dissolution had been published, the jury gave verdict for plaintiff the amount claimed, with interest and cost.

Boston Mercantile Adv.

From the Little Rock Gazette.

The following letter, addressed to Capt Wm. Armstrong, Superintendent of the western Indian territory, has been enclosed to us by that gentleman, on the request of the Creek Chiefs whose signature it bears, and we comply with their request, so far as to give it a place in our paper. The report alluded to by them, was published in our paper on the authority of a gentleman whose integrity none who know him will dispute, and in addition to that, we had heard the same report from other sources. We however, soon afterwards ascertained that our informant had been misinformed, & took the earliest opportunity of contradicting it in a manner which we hoped would be satisfactory to the Creeks. If we thought he had fabricated the rumor, and communicated it to us with a view to breed a disturbance between the Creeks and their white neighbors, we would not hesitate to give them his name; but knowing him to be incapable of such a dishonorable act, and knowing, besides, that he believed it at the time, we must decline a compliance with that part of their request.

Creek Nation Aug. 10, 1838.

FRIEND AND BROTHER.—We, the undersigned, principal chiefs of the Creek tribe of Indians, in council assembled, have understood from various sources, that there was a report among our white brothers, that there was a hostile disposition and feeling existing among the Creek Indians towards our white brothers, and that we are making no corn, and burning our fences. We have made inquiry amongst our people, and find no such hostile feeling to exist, as we have heard has got into the public papers. We do not understand, that it has been reported by some one, knows it to be so, and we request you, as our friend and superintendent, to find out who the author of that talk is. We cannot rest contented till we know who that person is. We demand it for the safety of ourselves and for our white brothers. Such reports are circulated to do us injury. As we have settled in a new country, we are in want of all kinds of stock, which we are compelled to buy of the white people below our line, and we wish to cultivate their friendship, and live on the most friendly terms with them. As for our people's not making corn, we will make more corn, pumpkins, and beans, than we have made in any one year since we have had any knowledge of our people.

From our friends and brothers.

OPOTALEYOHOLE his mark.

LITTLE DOCTOR his mark.

TUCKABACHY MICKCO his mark.

witness Barent Dubois.

To C. P. Wm. Armstrong.

ABOLITION AID IN ELECTIONS.—We have a slight specimen of the value of Abolition aid in elections, in the fifth Congressional district of Vermont. Agreeably to orders from head quarters, the officers of an Abolition Society in said district, took measures to canvass the candidates in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the admission of Texas into the Union, acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti, &c. The answer of Mr. Fletcher appears to have been unsatisfactory, while that of his opponent, Mr. Upham, was just the thing.

Well, what was the result? Why, that Mr. Fletcher was elected by a majority considerably larger than in 1836.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

"A little more than a year ago, the TWENTY-SIX STATES stood—Van Buren, 18; Whig, 8. Now they stand—Whig, 18; Van Buren, (including Maine,) 8."

The above false statement is going the round of the Federal papers. Where are their eighteen States! We count for the Democratic party, Maine, N. Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri,—fourteen States certain—and we expect the co-operation of Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland &c. The Whigs will be more awfully used up at the next election of President than they have been in the last twenty years.—Louisville Adv.

We learn from the Natchez Courier that the U. S. Bank has purchased of the Commissioners of the State of Mississippi, the Union Bank Bonds of that State to the amount of five millions of dollars, which are to be paid for in the following manner, viz:

\$1,000,000 in New York or Philadelphia in cash down.

\$500,000 in Louisville, 60 days after 1st of November.

\$500,000 in New Orleans same date.

\$1,500,000 in Natchez, in Mississippi currency in December.

1,500,000 in New York or Philadelphia 60 days after the first of January.

In reference to this important transaction the Courier says:—Balt. Amer.

"Most sincerely do we congratulate the State of Mississippi upon this timely and advantageous negotiation. Nothing in the range of probability could have been done so signally beneficial to the citizens of our State particularly those of the interior, as this arrangement. It will enable the Union Bank forthwith to commence discounting which she will no doubt be, as we understand is the intention, at the rate of about a million and a half a month, until she will have loaned to our citizens about seven and a half millions. This will afford great relief to those who are compelled to pay money to the Marshal and Sheriffs at the fall terms of the courts, and thus save immense amount of property from sacrifice under the hammer—it will immediately revive our currency and resuscitate the depressed condition of all the monetary affairs of the State; whereas, if the negotiation had not been made with Mr. Biddle, it could not have been made on this side the Atlantic. And even if the commissioners had been successful in Europe, the relief would have come too late for all those who need assistance this fall.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of N. York, is said to be worth the trifling of twenty-five millions of dollars—more than twice the sum left by Stephen Girard. This, at six per cent, would produce one million five hundred thousand dollars a year—one hundred and twenty-five thousand a month—four thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars a day—one hundred and seventy-three dollars an hour—two dollars eighty seven and a half cents a minute—and nearly five cents a second! He will be rich and bye.

Trade of N. Y.—The N. Y. Evening Post states, that such is the extent of importations into that port at the present time, that the officers attached to the custom-house are sometimes too few to attend to the vessels as fast as they arrive. The cash receipts at the custom-house, during last month, were over \$1,300,000.

Office-Seekers in Texas.—Houston papers state that that city is swarmed with loafers who have nothing to exist on but hopes of office under the coming Administration. This is thought to be a slender dependence, as Gen. Lamar is said to be opposed to removals from office.

Bennett, the editor of the N. Y. Herald, writing from London, says:

In a short time it will become as fashionable among the English nobility to travel in the United States as it now is on the continent. The countess of Westmoreland, with a lovely niece, six servants, a travelling carriage and a medical attendant, embark to-day in the packet ship President for New York—She has engaged the whole of the lady's cabin for her own use. Her purpose is to travel for two or three years in the U. States. She has some property in Prince Edward's island, which she will also visit. She also visits Canada—the Falls of Niagara—and spends a winter in the South. I should not be surprised to see the Duke of Wellington, and half the English nobility, visit the United States in two or three years. We are on the eye of great changes.

A SNAKE BITE.—The following extraordinary case of mortality arising from the bite of a Rattlesnake was related to us by Rev. Mr. Titchnell, who was an eye witness to all the particulars he related, which occurred after about one hour from the time of the occurrence. It took place during his

last visit to the section where it occurred. He vouches for its correctness.

On Friday, July 6, 1838, about meridian Mr. Jacob Heatter, of Braxton county, Va. was bitten on the shinbone, mid way between the knee and instep, by a rattlesnake, within about one fifth of a mile from his house. The wound appeared so trifling at first, scarcely to attract his attention, but in a moment or two he was apprised of his danger by the burning and smarting of the wound and the very strange sensation felt through the whole system. He immediately started for his house, and was unable to proceed further than his porch, where he fell. His death-like sickness was felt at heart. His whole system became agitated and convulsed. In this awful situation he continued with but little intermission until death came to his relief at about ten o'clock at night. He died in the arms of one of his neighbors, surrounded by an affectionate wife and 13 children.

Mr. Heatter was a member of the Baptist Church, a kind neighbor, a kind affectionate husband and parent. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—Marshall Co. Va. Sentinel.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body met at the city of Augusta, on the 15th instant.

After the several Delegates had registered their names, and taken seats, the Hon. Patrick Noble, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, and N. W. Cocke requested to act as Secretary; when the respective Delegates presented their credentials, and the Convention was duly organized.

[The Delegates from this State were: From Montgomery—Chas. F. Pollard, J. J. Hutchinson, A. G. Goodwyn, A. J. Pickett, R. F. Charles.

From Dallas—Jesse Beene, A. A. Dexter.

From Wetumpka—L. M. Stone.]

On motion of the Hon. Jesse Beene, of Alabama, the Hon. James Gadsden, of Florida, was then unanimously appointed President of the Convention. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Boyce an Hobb, from whence he addressed the Convention in an appropriate and handsome manner.

Mr. Pickett, of Alabama, moved that a Vice President from each State and Territory represented in the Convention be appointed; which was agreed to and the following gentlemen appointed:

Alabama, the Hon. Jesse Beene. S. Carolina, the Hon. B. F. Duncan. Georgia, G. D. Lovejoy. Tennessee, Col. Spencer Jernigan. Mississippi, John H. Miller, Jr.

The following resolution was then offered by the Hon. A. B. Longstreet, and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one Delegates be appointed by the Chair to consider and report on the objects of this Convention.

The Committee was then appointed including Messrs. Dexter, Pollard, Pickett, and Stone, of this State.

Judge Longstreet offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee consider the propriety of recommending the formation of Joint Stock Companies to assist the promotion of a direct import and export trade with Europe.

Col. Marsh offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of twenty-one to consider, the expediency of recommending to the Legislatures of the several States and Territory represented in this Convention, the adoption of a liberal system of Internal Improvements.

The Convention then adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

On the next day, (Tuesday,) the Convention again assembled, pursuant to adjournment; and after receiving the credentials of several Delegates who had arrived since the session of yesterday and adopting several resolutions for the advancement of Southern Trade and Commerce, adjourned to 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

On Wednesday, Judge Longstreet, Chairman of the Committee of twenty-one, presented and read the Report and resolutions of the Committee.

Jas. G. Holmes, of Charleston moved that the Report be accepted; but before any vote was taken—

I. E. Holmes, of Charleston, rose and addressed the Convention at length, urging the necessity of action, and impressing upon the minds of members, that unless they came to the resolution of imitating their northern brethren in industry and enterprise, all the conventions that can be called together will do but little good towards accomplishing direct trade in the South. We might as well together year after year, attribute our present situation to the working of the Government as much as we pleased—pass what resolutions we choose—but all would do no good, unless we placed our shoulders to the wheel—we must set about and extend our communications with the interior by railroads, &c. and build our own ships, and man them, before we could hope to compete with our northern brethren. Perseverance, he argued would accomplish much, and industry was perseverance, accompanied by industry and enterprise, that gave to New York her

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present elevated station among the commercial cities of the world.

The Report and Resolutions, with some slight alterations, were then adopted.

On motion of Col. Dexter of Alabama, it

Resolved, That this convention respectfully commend to the Legislatures of the several Southern and South-Western States, their co-operation in leading works of Internal Improvement, by the application of the credit or resources of the States, in conjunction with individual capital.

Other resolutions in furtherance of the objects for which the Convention met, were so offered and adopted; and

The Convention finally adjourned, to meet at Charleston on the third Monday in April next.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOV. 1, 1838.

Our Circuit Court closed a session of two weeks Saturday last, during which time we venture to say that more has not been done in the State. The trial docket was fully gone through, leaving but little for the next court, if we except the appearance docket. The last week, Court was held in our new Court House, which has just been finished by the indefatigable contractor, Mr. Crutchfield. We feel proud of such a fine building so elegantly finished, and challenge the whole Creek to show a finer. The thanks of our citizens are due to Mr. Crutchfield for the manner in which he has executed the work, notwithstanding he gets a round price for it.

We were also much pleased with the patient, efficient and dignified manner in which the Hon. Shortridge presided during Court.

At that position of the Presentments of the Grand Jury for this County at the late term, which they have requested to be published, it will be seen that they recommend some changes in the present banking system of our State, and also express themselves favorable to works of internal improvement. We do not doubt but some beneficial changes might be made in our present banking system; but at the same time are of opinion, that the first object of these having the management of our banking institutions; should be, to restore the State currency to its proper standard of value, by an early resumption of specie payments.

It would be difficult perhaps to devise any change which would not in some degree retard this object. The Montgomery Advertiser of the 26th Oct. says it is confidently believed the banks of this State will resume specie payments on the first of January next. We sincerely hope this confident expectation may be realized; after which we would hail with satisfaction any change for the better in our present banking system.

The suggestion of the Grand Jury relative to making public the financial condition of the several counties, at stated periods, we think will meet with general approbation.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed making an appropriation of 30,000 dollars, for removing the obstructions in the Coosa river from Wetumpka to the Ten Islands. We pressed our approbation of this measure at the time, although it was but a small beginning, and we think that a similar policy will be pursued by future Legislatures, until its beneficial effects shall be fully realized.

We are glad to see the subject of internal improvement receiving so much of the attention of the State; but experience teaches us, that all is done in a matter of that kind when public opinion is directed to it, and the public mind awakened to a sense of its importance. The great danger is, that the zeal of the friends of the cause is so misdirected as to defeat the whole scheme of improvement in our State.

All now agree that nothing will so well secure and enhance our prosperity as a well regulated system of internal improvement. But the question is far from being settled, as to what will constitute a well regulated system of internal improvement.

In our remarks upon this subject we do not intend to dictate to private companies the proper manner for them to invest the capital they may be set apart for such works, as we are speaking only of the policy which should be adopted by the State.

It is our opinion that rivers are the proper objects upon which to commence the execution of a grand scheme of internal improvement contemplated by this State at this time. We look upon them as affording a cheaper and altogether a more desirable means of transportation than any now spoken of. When once the obstructions to navigation are removed, every planter and every citizen who wishes can build his boats with his own hands and land his own produce at market without expending one cent to other persons. And when the river is once opened there is no necessity for expenses in repairing, &c. but we never ready to wait produce to market as long as market shall be needed, or a surplus made; we do not think the cost will be near so great to open a river as to make a rail road which is a great competitor of the river system.

We think that nature points to the rivers as the great object for the fostering hand of Legislature, and who does not know the folly of regarding the kind indications of a benevolent Providence, and attempting to force a communication when we are forbidden by obstacles to insure unobtainable.

We do not intend to be understood as opposing Roads when there is no other and better

plan, and when the amount of transportation will justify the expense.

We hope our fellow-citizens will reflect upon this matter, as we think the late Convention at Huntsville erred in trying to place both schemes even upon the same footing, not to say in giving rail roads the preference.

"STOP THAT BALL!"

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OHIO!

We have just received the following returns of the election in Ohio. The result has surprised us as much as it will the opposition,—we did expect a gain, but never dreamed that we should carry every thing in the State where one of the Whig candidates for the Presidency resides, and where his popularity is considered greatest. What will the Boston Atlas now say to General Harrison's popularity,—when he cannot even carry his own State?—Tusculooza Flag.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, Oct. 15.

OHIO, RIGHT SIDE UP.

The intelligence received yesterday from Ohio is truly cheering.

Franklin County.—Vance 2019, Shannon 1692; Ridgeway, Fed. 1838, McElvain, Dem. 1701.

Democratic gain in the vote for Governor 433; the gain in the Congressional election is between four and five hundred.

Pickaway.—The entire Democratic ticket elected by 90 to 120 majority.

Delaware.—One Democrat elected to the Legislature; Democratic candidates for Governor and Congressmen only about 60 votes behind. Gain about 250 votes. It is also said Mr. Allen is elected to the State Senate in the place of the late Federal Senator.

Licking.—The Democratic majority about 1000. Gen. Taylor elected to Congress over Judge Harper, the present Federal member, Democratic gain about 530.

Fairfield.—Democratic ticket about 1000 ahead.

Knox.—Democratic majority 779—gain about 320.

Guernsey.—Democratic majority about 300; gave Vance a majority of 210 in 1836; Democratic gain about 500.

Greene.—Majority for Vance 554; in 1836 Vance's majority was 854; Democratic gain about 300.

Champaign.—Vance's majority 374; in 1836 his majority was 789; Democratic gain 418.

Butler.—Shannon 2950, Vance 1361; Weller for Congress, 2929, Beers 1456—the entire Democratic ticket elected; Democratic gain 178.

Frederick.—Vance's majority 550; in 1836 his majority was 976; Democratic gain 426.

From 9 or 10 townships in Ross county, (Bond's district,) report gives a Democratic gain of about 100.

The Democratic loss in Cincinnati and Hamilton county is between 3 and 400. Total Democratic gain in 12 counties about 3200—which takes away more than half of the majority obtained by Vance in 1836, viz: 6,046.

The Columbus Statesman of the 11th inst. says: "Mr. Shannon is elected beyond all doubt. We should not be surprised to see his majority rise as high as five to ten thousand. We have undoubtedly elected a majority to Congress and to the State Legislature. This is glory enough for one year, but let us take it like men, Christians and patriots. It is enough for our opponents to make fools of themselves on such occasions. In this sentiment we most heartily concur. Boisterousness, shouting and hurraing, would only be calculated to show that we had really doubted the intelligence and virtue of the people."

A slip from the Cincinnati Gazette states that Dr. DUNCAN has been re-elected to Congress by about 200 majority. An endorsement upon a way bill from Ohio gives a Democratic gain of 1,200 votes in the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Franklin and Preble. Montgomery county, which gave Governor, now gives a majority of upwards of 200 for Shannon, the Democratic candidate.

We have unofficial returns from 35 counties, of the votes for Governor, which place Shannon at about 5500 ahead of Vance. There are 74 counties—35 heard from, 39 to hear from, which, we think, cannot greatly diminish or increase the present reputed majority of Shannon.

The following members of Congress have been elected:

1st District, Alexander Duncan, Dem.

2d " John Weller, Dem.

3d " Thos. Corwin, Fed.

4th " Wm. Dean, Dem.

5th " Wm. Medill, Dem.

6th " Sanfor. Mason, Fed.

7th " Isaac Parrish, Dem.

8th " Jonathan Taylor, do.

9th " D. P. Leadbetter, do.

10th " G. Sweney, do.

11th " John Hastings, do.

12th " D. A. Starkweather, do.

13th " Henry Swearingen, do.

Where members are marked with a star, there has been a Democratic gain.

Mr. Hammond, the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, (a Whig paper) of the 13th inst. says: "The accounts we have received are all equally. We advise our friends to prepare for a result to this effect:

"Four Whig members of Congress out of Nineteen!! Governor and both branches of the Legislature, Locofoco!"

Ten State Senators have been elected; nine heard from, and eight of the nine are Democrats. Of thirty-six members of the Legislature heard from, twenty-eight are Democrats, eight Federalists.

From the Cincinnati Evening Post, another Whig paper, of the 11th, we clip the following: "THE ELECTION.—Whenever the official accounts are received, we shall publish them. At present we have only to remark, that so far as heard from we are BEATEN!"

Mr. Hammond, in the Gazette of the 12th, remarks:

"The information we have received of election results is altogether unfavorable to the Whigs. We shall not be surprised at a decided route, and for myself, it is what I have anticipated."

Referring to various alleged causes for the falling off of the Federal strength, he says: "The whole combined seem to have been irresistible."

It is thus, Ohio is virtually given up by the Federalists, and we may venture to pronounce Gen. Harrison used up in his own State.

FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. vessels of war Grampus and Erie arrived at the Balize on Sunday last, from the Mexican coast having on board for merchants of this city, \$224,270 in silver. No recent movements of any importance in Mexico are reported. As might be expected the Government is sending reinforcements to Vera Cruz. Large bodies of troops are marching from the interior to that point, in anticipation of an assault from the French

fleet. In the Mexican army at Morelia, there had been a disturbance among the soldiers, but by the last accounts the mutiny had been suppressed. An extraordinary loan had been decreed by the Mexican Congress for the purpose of meeting the expense of defending the coast. The blockading squadron before Vera Cruz consists of two frigates and several smaller vessels. From this fact it appears that the expected reinforcement had not arrived from France. So soon as this addition is made to the strength of the fleet, it is confidently anticipated that an attempt will be made upon Vera Cruz. This conjecture receives confirmation from the fact that the blockading vessels had been withdrawn from before Matamoras and Tampico and were concentrating on Vera Cruz.

From the N. Y. Gazette of the 12th.

Twelve days later from England.

The steam ship Royal William, Captain Swainson, R. N. arrived yesterday in 19-1-2 days from Liverpool. She left Liverpool on the 20th, and had a rough passage. She was out of fuel two days before her arrival and was under the necessity of burning every species combustible on board, casks, spars, planks, &c. &c. Having on board no less than 68 passengers, there was also some privation in the matter of provisions.

The political intelligence furnished by the papers bought by the steamboat is not of particular interest.

The state of the crops in England is about as favorable as we were led to expect from previous advices. The cotton market was without much change. Full accounts, however, will be found in their appropriate places. The accounts of the coronation of the Emperor of Austria at Milan cross a large portion of the British papers.

Daniel O'Connell is busy as ever in his agitation, and had been engaged extensively in writing demagogical letters to Ireland.

The French are sending out a stronger maritime force against Mexico.

Spain is in statu quo as to her general reputation and prospects, though there has been a thorough change in the Queen's ministry.

The London and Birmingham rail road is completed; and the entire line was thrown open on the 17th September. The distance between the cities, 112-1-2 miles was traversed in four hours and a half.

Salus Populi.—A very simple expedient will protect the inhabitants of regions exposed to bilious affections, such as intermittent and remittent fevers, from these desolating scourges. A cold infusion of the common dogwood (Gonius Florida) taken morning and night, say a teaspoonful at a time will in most cases be found an effectual preventative. Chemical analysis has revealed in the dogwood a principle similar in nature and qualities to the quinine, though perhaps, not so energetic. The writer of this communication, had occasion once to employ the dogwood in an obscure part of the country where the quinine was rare, and for cost to the poor and he found it to answer the purpose admirably. This slight precaution if adopted by families and their servants might protect them from much suffering and expense.—*Slc. Gaz.*

Dyspepsia.—The effect of mental disquietude in producing this complaint is greater than is generally supposed. It is well known that persons in good health, of sound digestive organs, who take plenty of exercise, and are free from anxiety, may eat almost any thing, and in quantities which would kill those in different circumstances. In reference to this point Dr. Brigham observes: "We do not find dyspepsia prevalent in countries where the people do eat most voraciously. Travellers in Siberia say that the people there often eat forty pounds of food in a day. Admiral Seridchoff saw a Siberian eat, immediately after breakfast, twenty-five pounds of boiled rice with three pounds of butter. But dyspepsia is not a common disease in Siberia. We do not learn from Captain Lyon that their friends the Esquimaux are very nervous and dyspeptic, though they individually eat 10 or 12 pounds of solid food in a day, washing it down with a gallon or so of train oil. Captain Lyon was, to be sure, a little concerned for a delicate young lady Esquimaux, who ate her candles; wicks, and all; yet he does not allude to her inability to digest, them."

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, his tract of Land near the Boiling Spring, containing about 105 acres; about 30 acres in a good state of cultivation, good comfortable cabins, &c. on a credit of one, two, and three payments. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn and Fodder, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Tools. Terms made known on day of sale. Nov. 1, 1838.—JAMES S. WRIGHT.

A CARD.

W. R. MARTIN'S necessities require him to call indiscriminately upon all who are indebted to him either by note or account, to come and pay up. And as nothing but necessity forces this call he hopes it may be attended to, otherwise, he will be compelled to pass notes and accounts into other hands. Nov. 1, 1838.

H. H. WYCHE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Talladega, Ala.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by money or otherwise; as he expects to leave the country shortly, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer. Nov. 1, 1838.—J. D. WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, their Agents or Attorneys, that on Saturday the tenth of November, 1838, I shall attend at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, before C. A. Green, and render a schedule of all my property in order to avail myself of the law providing for insolvent debtors, this 26th Oct. 1838. ELIJAH ALLEN.

NOTICE.

HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, hereby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law. Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—St.

Jacksonville Private Institute.

OWING to certain unavoidable circumstances Mrs. Foster cannot be here at the time it was proposed to open the above institution, (1st November.) Miss Thompson will for the present take charge of the Young Ladies who may wish to join any of the classes at Col. Hoke's residence. In a few days the institution will go into operation as advertised. Nov. 1, 1838.

WE the Grand Jurors for Benton County having discharged the duties committed to us by the Court, ask leave to present for the consideration of the public our views on a few subjects, in which we think the citizens of the State are deeply interested. We believe that the State Bank and its Branches, as at present organized do not and never can afford to the citizens a sufficient currency. We therefore recommend that the system be so altered as to give to individuals the right to become holders of three-fifths of the whole amount of the capital stock, and that the banking capital be increased and banking facilities extended to the different sections of the State. We believe the subject of Internal Improvements to be one of immediate and vital importance to the best interest of the State; we therefore recommend that it shall receive the early consideration and efficient aid of the Legislature. We recommend the Legislature to pass a law requiring the Commissioners of Courts to lay before the people the financial condition of their respective counties at least once a year. We present the road known as the Turnpike road of John C. Kezziah, now belonging to John Robinson, as a nuisance, and recommend that it be abated. We render our thanks to the Court and its officers for the courtesy extended to us during the present term, and ask that this paper be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and published in the Jacksonville Republican.

(Signed) ROBERT L. LANE, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Washington Williams, Seaborn Palmer, William Brown, Hugh Kerr, Jonathan Whiteside, John M. Guest, Allen Elston, E. Dodson, Augustus Yoe, Matthew Allen, Alfred Hoke.

KERR & SONS, Late Bradford, Kerr & Co. WILL continue the Commission Business on both sides of the River. They will store Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them. Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co. } Jacksonville.

Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, }

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 9th inst. a mulatto boy named C. Y. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; the fingers and part of the thumb was burnt off his right hand when a boy, yet he uses it very well in doing any ordinary work. His voice is somewhat fine, and he has rather a down countenance when spoken to; when he left he had iron on and was badly clothed, and is the same Negro that has been advertised in this paper this season.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I may get him.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Alabama, Oct. 11, 1838.—tf.

Oct. 18th 1838. I have this day transferred the above described boy to Jacob T. Bradford and I do not consider myself bound for the one hundred dollars reward as above stated.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is known I never sold on a credit. I hope those concerned will avail themselves of this notice; if they do not, they may expect to pay cost, and that in short order. JAMES BLACK.

Sept. 26, 1838.—St.

DR. A. PINDEMAN OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGulloch. Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 18th of September last, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of Benton County, in relation to the Estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased: Therefore all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please call and make payment. E. L. WOODWARD, Administrator. Oct. 8th, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for Medical services rendered in 1837, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, for it is needless longer to disguise it, money we owe, and money we must have. After the 15th inst. all the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Dr. Ellison, who will exclusively have the entire settling of the same, and will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer immediately thereafter. Nov. 1st, 1838.—St. ELLISON & BUYS.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,

150 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers. SHORTER & BANCROFT. July 19, 1838.—4m.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canned Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hog-heads of N. Orleans Sugar. 50 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings. Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t. HUGH HENRY & SON.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS: THE 2nd Company of Benton Volunteers, formerly commanded by Capt. T. M. Likens, are hereby notified to attend on the Public Square, in Jacksonville, on the Second Saturday in November next, for the purposes of drill and electing officers.

The old roll is still held, and those who fail to attend, without a lawful excuse, will be fined to the limit of the law. R. M. POPE, 1st Lieut. Oct. 18, 1838.—4t. Benton Vol.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square. Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

J. FOSTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq. Aug. 2, 1838.—tf

DR. W. H. THOMPSON: A GAIN tenders his services to the citizens of A Benton County, in the practice of Medicine, calculated to remedy most of the diseases incident to this climate. His residence is four miles north-east of White Plains in the edge of Rabbit Town Valley. Oct. 4, 1838.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at White Plains on the 1st day Oct. 1838 which if not taken out against the 1st day of January 1839, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

Henry McGuire

John Malory

Mr. Wilson

Robert Morrow

Daniel Owens

George Partida

Wm C Porter

Wm H Pesnel

Edmond or Thos. Peirel

Rev. Mr Porter

7 C Ripley

JB Stubbs or Mary Black

JB Stubbs

John Sartan

William Spencer

Joseph L Witt

Jacob Wright

William Wallace.

WM. GARRETT, P. M. Oct. 4, 1838.

SCOTT, BUSH & HENLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALA.

Refer to GEN. T. A. WALKER, } Jacksonville

MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON, }

H. L. & E. L. GIVENS, } Alexandria.

LEWIS JONES, } Oct. 11, 1838.—tlj.

W. R. HUTTON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, MOBILE, ALA.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

ON the 3d day of December next, the undersigned will proceed to sell the 16th Section of School Land, in the 16th Township and 9th Range of the Coosa Land district.

TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ALLEN ELSTON, JOSUA TEAGUE, } Cox.

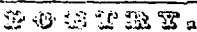
NATHANIEL COBB, } October 25, 1838.—St.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

JOE PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.



BY MRS. DINNIES.

To mark thy strength each hour decay,
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,
As, filled with heaven-ward trust, they say,
"Earth may not claim thee longer,"
Nay, dearest, 'tis too much—this heart
Must break, when thou art gone;
It must not be; wee may not part;
I could not live "alone."

At three o'clock, the Generals, many of whom were wounded, the most of whom had their horses shot under them, and fought on foot at the head of their divisions, resolved upon a retrograde movement, so as to draw the Russians on the open plain. The Russian troops then debauched from the forest, a cloud of Russian cavalry, with several regiments of heavy cuirassiers at their head, to the attack. Col. Pientka, who had kept up an unremitting fire from his battery for five hours, with perfect sang froid, upon a disabled piece of cannon, remained to give another effective fire, then left at full gallop a

An old covie ordered his son to turn on the saddle and hang up the mare. Said he to his neighbor, "When I came home yesterday I found my wife ajar, and the doors side a-bed; the gale had left the boys open, and the field was in the hogs; so I caught up

Wetumpka, Oct. 11, 1838.—4t.
Talladega Register and Jacksonville Republican

JOSHUA TEAGUE, } Com.
NATHANIEL GORD

E. POND, J. C. C. C.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

Whole No. 95

VOL. II. No. 43.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement the next.

Terms of Advertising:
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until stopped and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,
HAYING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville, May 30, 1898.—tf.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Repairer;
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1898.—12m.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, his tract of Land near the Boiling Spring, containing about 105 acres; about 30 acres in a good state of cultivation, good comfortable cabins, &c. on a credit of one, two, and three payments. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn and Fodder, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Tools. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 1, 1898.—tf. JAMES S. WRIGHT.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,

RECEIVING AND STORING COTTON

In WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known **WARE-HOUSE,**
known as **STRINGFELLOWS,** which, together with their own NEW COTTON SHEDS, will enable them to Store COTTON &c. in safe and dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their are houses being very near the Landing.
Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

Liberal advances always made when required.
P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCorrack, on Main-st., where are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of

GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.
which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton stored in the warehouse of Lightner & Miller.
Oct. 18, 1898.—tlj.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a **HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT** in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.
Sept. 20, 1898.—3m.

KERR & SINS,
Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.
WILL continue the **Commission Business** on both sides of the River. They will store cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them.
Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1898.—3m.

Refer to
WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co., Jacksonville.

SCOTT, BUSH & HENLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALA.

Refer to
GEN. T. A. WALKER, } Jacksonville
MAL. M. M. HOUTSON, }
H. L. & E. L. GIVERS, }
LEWIS JONES, } Alexandria.
Oct. 11, 1898.—tlj.

W. E. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
MOBILE, ALA.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

DR. A. PELHAM,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1898.—6m.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.
RICHARD HURDIS: OR THE AVENGER OF BLOOD.—A Tale of Alabama. Philadelphia: E. L. Carey & J. Hart, (Publishers.)

This is a fine, masculine novel, said to be by a person of considerable eminence, whose name, if disclosed, would alone give extensive circulation to the work. But his name is withheld from personal considerations. The story is one of crime and bloodshed, founded on facts not very remote, and disclosing appalling scenes of iniquity in our own country. The author has displayed unusual ability for narrative and characterization. The story is a simple one, and the narrator goes straight forward to the conclusion, without suffering the reader's interest to flag from beginning to end.

In order to give our readers a just conception of the writer's powers in description and character, we select a chapter. To comprehend it fully, the reader must understand that Ben Pickett has been hired by John Hurdis to shoot his brother, Richard Hurdis, the narrator. He has lain in ambush, and shot William Carrington, Richard's travelling companion, by mistake, and returned to his employer, without discovering the error, to claim his reward. The scene between them will bear comparison with Shakespeare's between Hubert and King John, in similar circumstances.

"The murderer of William lay close in the thicket after he had done the deed. That murderer was Ben Pickett, and, as the reader may have divined already, his victim had perished through mistake. The fatal cause of this was in his employment of my horse—a circumstance forced upon him by the necessities of his flight. Pickett knew the horse and looked no farther. It was a long shot, from the rising ground above; where the umbrella was thick, and at such a distance that features were not clearly distinguishable. The dress of William unfortunately helped the delusion. It was almost entirely like mine. We had been so completely associated together for years, that our habits and tastes in many respects had become assimilated. The murderer having satisfied himself—which he did at a glance—that the horse was mine, it was the prompt conclusion of his mind, that I was the rider. Crime is seldom deliberate—the mere act I mean—the determination may be deliberately enough made; but the blow is most usually given in haste, as if the criminal dreaded that he might shrink from an act already resolved upon."

Pickett did not trust himself to look a second time before pulling trigger. Had he suffered the rider to advance ten paces more, he would have withdrawn the sight. The courage of a man is never certain but when he is doing what he feels to be right. The wrong doer may be desperate and furious, but he has no composed bearing. Pickett was of this sort. He shot almost instantly after seeing the horse. He was about to come forward when he saw the rider tumble; but the sudden approach of the pursuers, whose forms had been concealed by the narrow and enclosed "blind" through which they passed, compelled him to resume his position, and remain quiet. He saw them take charge of the body, but had little idea that their aim, like his own, had been vituperous. He saw them busy about the prey which his blow had struck down, but concluded they were friends seeking to succor and to save. Under any circumstances, his hope of plunder was now cut off, and he silently withdrew into the forest, where his horse had been hidden, and hurriedly remounting, commenced his return to Marengo. But an eye was upon him that never lost sight of him. The keen hunter that Matthew Webber had set upon his path had found his track, and pursued it with the unerring scent of the blood-hound. More than once the pursuer could have shot down the fugitive with a weapon as little anticipated and as unerring as that which he himself had employed; but he had no purpose of this sort in view. He silently followed on—keeping close watch upon every movement, yet never suffering himself to be seen. When the murderer paused by the way-side, he halted also; when he sped towards evening, he too relaxed his reins; and he drew them up finally only when he beheld the former, with an audacity which he never showed, while he dwelt in Marengo, present himself at the entrance of my father's plantation, and request to see my brother. The pursuer passed also at this moment, and entering a little but dense wood on one side of the road, quietly dismounted from his horse; which he fastened in the deepest thicket, and under cover of the underbrush, crept forward as nearly as he could to the place where Pickett waited, without incurring any risk of detection.

It was not long before John Hurdis came to the gate, and his coward soul made its appearance in his face the moment that he saw his confederate. His lips grew livid and quivered—his cheeks were whiter than his shirt, and his voice so feeble when he attempted to speak, that he could only articulate at all by uttering himself with vehemency and haste.

"Ah, Pickett, that you?—well! what?"

The murderer had not alighted from his horse, and he now simply bent forward to the other as he half whispered.

"It's all fixed, Squire. The nail's clinched. You can take the road now when you please, and find nothing to trip you."

"Ha! but you do not mean it. Ben?—It is not as you say? You have not done it? Are you sure? Did you see?"

"It's done, I tell you, as sure as a gun."

"He's dead then?" said John Hurdis in a husky whisper. "Richard Hurdis is dead you say?" and he tottered forward to the rider with a countenance in which fear and eagerness were so mingled as to produce an unquiet shrinking even in the bosom of his confederate.

"I've said it, Squire, and I'll say it again to please you. I had dead aim at his button, just here, (he laid his hand on his breast) & I saw him tumble and come down all in a heap like a bag of feathers. There's no doctors can do him good now. I tell you. He's laid up so that they won't take him down again, nobody. You can go to sleep now when you please."

The greater felon of the two shrank back as he heard these words, and covered his face with his hands. He seemed scarce able to stand, and leaned against the posts of the gate for his support. A sudden shivering came over him, and when that passed off, he laughed brokenly as if with a slight convulsion, and the corners of his mouth were twitched until the tears started in his eyes.

To what particular feeling, whether of remorse or satisfaction, he owed these emotions, it would be difficult for me to say, it was certainly impossible for his comrade to conceive. Pickett looked on with wondering, and was half inclined to doubt whether his proprietor was not out of his wits. But a few moments reassured him as John Hurdis again came forward. His tones were most composed, though still unsubdued, when he addressed him; and, perhaps, something more of human apprehension dwelt upon his countenance.

"You have told me, Ben Pickett, but I am not certain. Richard Hurdis was a strong man; he wouldn't die easily. He would fight; he would strike to the last. How could you stand against him? Why Ben, he would crush you with a blow of his fist. He was monstrous strong."

"Why, Squire, what are you talking about? Dick Hurdis was strong, I know, and stout-hearted. He would fight to the last, but for there was no scar in him. But that's nothing to the matter now, for you see there was no fight at all. The rifle did the business; long shot and steady aim; so; you see, all his strength went for nothing."

"But how could he let you trap him, Ben Pickett? Richard was suspicious and always on the watch. He wouldn't fall easily into trap. There must be some mistake Ben, some mistake. You're only joking with me. Ben, you have not found him? he was too much ahead of you, and got off well, it's just as well you let him go; I don't care, indeed I'm almost glad you didn't reach him. He's in the 'Nation' I suppose by this time?"

"But I did reach him, Squire," replied the other, not exactly knowing how to account for the purposeless tenor of John Hurdis' speech, and wondering much at the unlooked-for relenting of purpose which it implied. There was something in this last sentence which applied Pickett as much as it surprised him. It seemed to imply that his employer might not be altogether satisfied with him when he became persuaded of the truth of what he said. He hastened therefore to reiterate his story.

"I'll never get nearer to the 'Nation' than he is now. I tell you, Squire, I came upon him on a by-road leading out from Tuscaloosa, that run along among a range of hills where I kept. There was a double hill close by, and the road run through it; it was a dark road. I tracked him and Bill Carrington twice over the ground. They had business farther down with a man named Webber, and they stop'd all night with a Colonel Grafton. I got from one of his negroes all about it. Well, I watched when he was to come back. When I heard them making tracks, I put myself into the bush, clear ahead, in a place where they could not come upon me till I was clean out of reach. Soon he came. I tell you, like a miller's bag struck all in a heap."

"But that didn't kill him? He was only hurt! You're not sure, Ben, that he's dead? You didn't look at him closely?"

"No, dickens, they were too hard upon me for that. But I saw where I must hit him, and I saw him tumble."

"Who were upon you?" demanded Hurdis.

"Why, Bill Carrington, and the man he went to see, I suppose. I didn't stop to look, for, just as I sprang him out, they came from the road behind him, and I saw him no more. You didn't tell me that Bill Carrington was going with him?"

"No, I wasn't certain. I didn't know. But didn't Carrington come after you, when you hit Richard?"

"I reckon he was too much frightened; he jumped down beside the body, and that was all I stopped to see. I made off, and fetched a compass through the woods, that brought me out with dry feet into another road. Then I kept on without stopping, and that's all I can tell you."

"It was strange Bill Carrington didn't take after you; he's not a man to be frightened easily."

"He didn't though."

"But you're not sure, Ben, after all? Perhaps you've only hurt him? You have not killed him, I think! It's a hard thing to shoot certain at a great distance; you were far off you say?"

"A hundred yards or so, and that's nothing, being down hill too."

"Richard was a tough fellow."

"Tough or not, I tell you, Squire, he'll never trouble you again. It's all over with him. They've got him under ground before this time; I know, by the sort of fall he gave, that he hadn't any life left; he didn't know what hurt him."

John Hurdis seemed convinced at last.

"And yet to think, Ben, that a man so strong as Richard should die so sudden. It was only four days ago that he had his hand on my throat; he had me down upon the ground he shook me like a feather. And he spoke with a voice that went through me. I was like an infant in hands; I felt that he could have torn me in two. And now, you say, he cannot lift an arm to save himself?"

"No, not to wave off a buzzard from his carcass," was the reply.

The arm of John Hurdis was on the neck of Pickett's horse at these words, and his eyes with a vacant stare were fixed upon the rider. After a brief pause, he thus proceeded in a muttered soliloquy rather than an addressed to his hearer.

"If Richard would have gone off quietly and let me alone; if—but what's the use of talk of that now? He paused, but again began in similar tones and a like spirit. 'He was too rash, too tyrannical. Flesh and blood could not bear with him, Ben. He would have mastered all around him if he could; trampled on all, suffered no life to any; spared no feelings. He was cruel, cruel to you, and to me, and to all; and then to drag me from my horse and take me, his own brother, by the throat! But it's all over now. He has paid for it, Ben; I wish he hadn't done it, though—for then—but no matter, this talk is all very useless now.'

Here he recovered himself, and in more direct and calmer language; thus continued, while giving his agent a part of the money which he had promised him.

"Go now, Pickett, to your own home. Let us not be seen together soon. Take this money; 'Grafton' all I mean to give. I will bring you more."

The willing felon rocketed the price of blood, and made his acknowledgements. Thanks too were given by the murderer, as if the balance of credit lay with him who paid in money for the life of his fellow-creature.

"I will come to you to-night," continued Hurdis, "I would hear all of this business. I would know more. Stay! what's that? Some one comes; hear you nothing, Ben?"

Guilt had made his wretched brother doubly a coward. The big sweat came out and stood upon his forehead, and his eyes were the irresolute expression of one about to fly. The composure with which his companion looked round, half reassured him.

"No, there's nobody," said the other, "a squirrel jumped in the wood, perhaps."

"Well I'll come to night, Ben. I'll meet you at the Willows."

"Won't you come to the house 'Squire'?"

"No," was the abrupt reply. "The speaker recollected his late interview with the stern wife of his colleague, and had no desire to encounter her again. "No, Ben, I'll be at the Willows."

"What time, 'Squire'?"

"I can't say, now, but you'll hear my signal. Three hoots and a long bark."

"Very good, I'll be sure."

John Hurdis remained at the gate a long time after Pickett rode away. He watched his retreating form while it continued in sight, then seated himself on the ground where he had been standing, and unconsciously, with a little stick, began to draw characters in the sand. To the labors of his fingers his mind seemed to be utterly heedless, until, aroused to a sense of what he was doing and where he sat, by the approach of some of the field negroes returning from the labors of the day. He started to his feet as if he heard their voices, and how did his guilty heart tremble, when his eye took in the letters that he had unwittingly traced upon the sand. The word "murderer" was distinctly written in large characters before his eyes. With a desperate but trembling haste, as if he dreaded lest other eyes should behold it too, he dashed his foot over the letters, nor stayed his efforts even when they were perfectly obliterated. Fool that he was of what avail was all his toil?—He might erase the guilty letters from the sand, but they were written upon his soul.

in characters that no hand could reach, and no labors obliterate. The fiend was there in full possession, and his tortures were only now begun."

There are other scenes in the novel not inferior to this. It is needless to say that the writer is a first rate hand.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Sol Smith, has sold the establishment of the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, to Messrs. C. C. Langdon and J. O. Harris, by whom the paper will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Smith, publishes quite a lengthy valedictory which he concludes with the following very appropriate remarks, on the patronage of newspaper establishments:—*Solmu Press.*

"Of all trades, professions, or callings, I know of none—I have followed a great many—so poorly paid as newspaper publishers. Many patrons of newspapers, otherwise worthy, punctual men, think it not unrighteous to let the publisher wait year after year for his dues—and at last, if he is compelled to pay, he does it with a very bad grace. 'Mr. Type must have his money, must he?' Well if he must he must. Give me a receipt; and do you hear? stop the paper—I have patronized that establishment six years—there is no such thing as gratitude in the world." Another will tell you he never subscribed for the paper—"the boy has left it every morning. It is true, and as it was left, I did read it occasionally—but I never ordered it." There is another class of patrons who never subscribe at all, but are great friends of the paper, & always read it—in fact, this is the class who may be termed your "constant readers." "Here, Sam, go over the way, with my compliments to Mr. Tompkins, and ask him for the loan of his paper—'and Sam, tell him as he never reads it before breakfast, I'll thank him to let John bring it over here every morning—it is an excellent paper—that editor really knows what he is about—I begin to think of patronizing him myself.' There yet remains to be mentioned one more class of patrons—supporters I should say, for they are the support and stay of publishers. This class is composed of those who say—'Here Mr. Clerk, be so good as to place my name on your subscription list—and write opposite to it, PAID IN ADVANCE.' In looking over a list of some thousands yesterday, I saw a hundred or two of this class. If I had any GOLDEN TYPES their names should literally appear in LETTERS OF GOLD. There are now from TWELVE to FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS due this Office, and I am convinced, the new Proprietors would willingly sell all the debts for five thousand! It is thus, with all Newspaper Offices—and why?—because publishers are goodnatured, and submit to their own degradation in the scale of tradesmen. Let this state of things be amended—reform it altogether. Adhere strictly to the terms of your papers—for, take the word of an experienced man, you had better keep your ink and paper than furnish them and your labor for nothing. You may get popularity, but you will get no pork and cabbage for your dinner."

I now take my leave as Proprietor of the "Advertiser"—I forgive all and ask forgiveness of all, (if any one has any thing to forgive,) and conclude by repeating the advice I gave my Cincinnati friends, fifteen years ago, with a slight amendment: "LIVE HONESTLY—SERVE GOD, AND PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS."

MR. WHITE OF FLORIDA—DIRECT TRADE.
The Hon. Mr. White, the late intelligent & public spirited Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida, has just returned to this country, from an extended tour over Europe. The following extract of a letter from him while in that quarter of the world, shows that he was not unmindful of the interests of the South, and also that he lays claim to the high honor of having been the first to recommend the policy of a Southern Direct Trade. Be this as it may—and we do not question the justice of the claim—his efforts, while in Europe, to secure the carrying of that policy into practical operation, certainly entitle him to all the praise due the pioneer in a good cause.

But to the extract: *Mont. Adv.*

"I have been entirely engaged, however, in promoting the great object I first proposed five years ago, to wit, a direct trade from Europe, with the Southern Ports. Do not start when I say I commenced this for the first time, as no one has ever set up such a claim for me, and it is now set down as an idea first originating in S. Carolina. The first summer I visited Europe, I sought the acquaintance of all those houses that desired to enter the competition for American trade and before leaving England I induced them to lend nine vessels to the Gulf of Mexico. In a letter that was then published, I stated that the Southern people lost 20 per cent. upon their productions by the unnatural trade then carried on in double shipments, double insurances, commissions, port charges and double storages, by carrying every thing to

New York for trans-shipment in Europe. More can be done by such explanations to promote this object, than all the conventions will effect in a half a century. The subject is to be taken up here with practical commercial men and capitalists. I have just returned from Glasgow in Scotland, a city that has increased faster in fifty years than any in the world in the same time, and which is now nearly equal to Liverpool and Manchester combined for commerce and manufactures. They consume in the town 100,000 bales of cotton, and are as anxious as we are for direct trade.

It was endeavored to induce the Merchants of Glasgow, Liverpool, Amsterdam, London, and Glasgow, to send out agents this winter to Florida, to invest money in houses, to establish branch houses, and to import & export directly to & from the G. of Mexico. My success has been beyond my most sanguine expectations. The result will be manifest in our having salt ten cents cheaper in the bushel and nearly every other article in proportion. We shall have cities built up, ships owned, and commerce in its legitimate, not coastwise sense.

I have been in communication with persons in office in London, on the subject of their timber laws. There is every prospect of a change in this respect, and if this takes place and the duty is removed upon foreign timber, it will be more advantageous to Florida than the mines to Mexico.

TIMES IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following extract of a letter from a true son of New England, for a long time resident in Charleston, will be read with pleasure, and with pain too, by all who can sympathize in human suffering, and all who can appreciate the noblest efforts of human benevolence. It is dated—

“CHARLESTON, Sept. 29, 1838.

“I have been all alone this week, except my oldest son, who stays while I go to get something to eat.—Yesterday we did not think my Clerk would live through the day, but a good change has taken place, and strong hopes are now indulged in his recovery.—Yesterday was fast day: I went to the City Temporary Hospital: forty-five sick were in it, men and women—the women upstairs, and the men down.—It is a shocking sight to see the poor creatures all stretched out in one long room, writhing under the powerful arm of this fell disease. Some have died in 24 hours—some in 48; but they usually die the sixth or seventh day. Among them are Italians, Irishmen, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Englishmen, &c., as well as Americans. Here a poor fellow, from some town in Massachusetts, or Connecticut, lying next to a swarthy Spaniard, or a heavy-moulded Dutchman—there the late and polite and agile Frenchman or Italian—receiving support, sympathy, and all that money, science and religious consolation can provide, from the warm and noblehearted Carolinians. As a patient convalesces he is taken next door, to the Medical College, where they have all the little nice restoratives and attentions they require.—Bishop England (Catholic) has a hospital, in which there are a good many. To realize what death and disease are, you must visit such a place—where the blood is oozing in streams from the mouths of some, and the sheets and bedding saturated with it as it flows from their bodies, and the dreadful metallic smell of the cadaver, that penetrates your very brain—and the strong and the weak men helpless as infants—some calling on their distant friends, whom they never will see more, crying in their agony—this, this, is death. This is a sight enough to melt the stoutest heart.

I am almost proud that my children were born in Carolina. There is a noble spirit of humanity here that will ever make them proud, and most justly so, of their native State. I do not believe there is a city in this known world where there is more true practical religion, or so much Samaritan-like conduct, as I find here. There are people going about all day, hosting up the sick and the destitute, pouring oil into their wounds. In our very small summer population (this summer) most of our richest citizens are absent. Notwithstanding which, near four thousand dollars have been raised in the different churches in a single Sabbath, out of a white population not near so large as your own.

When you take into consideration that scarcely a citizen but what has suffered most deeply by the great fire, and has also been taxed and taxed again, and again, subscribing for the poor sufferers by the fire, building churches, &c. &c., and that rent and living have increased so much—and all to transpire within a few months (and, besides, at this season too when no business is doing)—and then for them to give near \$4000 for the poor, sick, and destitute stranger, is noble in the extreme, besides private donations of money, food and clothing, to a larger amount. I challenge, most fearlessly challenge the Universe for an instance of superior benevolence. Among our first ladies are many noble Episcopalians and Catholics, who go hand in hand with those of other denominations. While some poor beings are throwing up the black vomit, they are calling their wounded spirits and soothing their dying pillow.

The City Guard, out of eighty men, has already lost twenty six. The Citadel Guard has also lost many. Four or five English

Captains have died, and a great many American seamen, Captains and Mates. These principally die in the Marine Hospital. There are seven four-story brick stores at one point in Kingstreet, where a few weeks since a hundred men were employed. For ten days past there has been but four or five. The rest have gone away, have died, or are sick. It is the gloomiest time I ever saw in Charleston. Only thirteen passengers have come down on the railroad from as far up as Branchville, Aiken and Augusta, for four weeks past. The few passengers who come here from the North are immediately sent off in extra cars. The fever is waiting for want of subject they are gone—got well, or have died. There cannot be more than five hundred now left, who are subject to it, in three or four days. Several others have met the same fate in a few days after their arrival.

It may be invidious to make comparison, but Connecticut gave our city not one cent, after her great calamity. A noble Hartford alone gave us \$300. I know one Connecticut man who will receive from the contribution fund over \$900. Northern people will get about as much as we received from the North of the Potomac. There is Newark, full of elegant churches and rich manufacturers, which has drawn half, yes, two-thirds of her wealth from the South, never sent a dollar. Near 250,000 dollars have been sent here; it is even coming in now from little towns in Mississippi and the far South West. Charleston is beloved from Cape Hatteras to Mexico. Wherever Carolinians wander, whether to Texas or Alabama, they never forget to look back with pride and affection upon the land of Moultrie, of Marion, Pinckney and Laurens. Of this \$230,000 only about \$40,000 came North of the Potomac, where they derived so much from their cane trade with the South, but the balance, 180,000 dollars from the South and Southwest, where they make nothing by their intercourse with us, because they have nothing to sell us that we want. Of this 50,000 from the North, 20,000 was given by Biddle's Bank, and he made more than 100,000 for that Bank in one shipment of cotton made from here in the summer of 1837, and selling his bills here for 5 per cent. per annum. Thousands have been collected, and tens of thousands, at the South, to build churches and colleges at the North, and never was there a solitary dollar collected there for a similar purpose before.”—N. H. Herald.

From the Boston Patriot.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

In Wayland, Massachusetts, on the 28th ultimo, was perpetrated a murder, so cold-blooded and barbarous that it has, I trust, few parallels in the annals of crime. It was committed on the person of Mrs. Anna Smith, comparatively a stranger in this place, as she had resided here but a few months, having come from Sunbury, an adjoining town, at the suggestion of her sons, to avoid the violence of their father, who had been long in habits of intemperance. On the afternoon of the 28th it was observed that there was something about the house of the deceased peculiar and that attracted the notice of a female passing; one of the windows been broken in. She approached and heard groans from within. The house stood at a considerable distance from any other habitation, where there is but little passing.

The female, being thus alarmed; immediately roused the neighbors, who repaired to the house, and found Nathan Smith lying on the floor and his wife stretched across her bed dead and waltering in her blood. Mr. Wm. Heard, 2d, the coroner, was called in, and found that the deceased had received two stab wounds in the side of her neck, one towards the back part, and the other having severed the jugular vein, three or more inches in depth, fully sufficient to have produced immediate death, and the husband with his own throat cut.

When the neighbors found the deceased her breast was bare, and her youngest son about five years old lying asleep upon it. This son was the only person who resided in the house with his mother. The father living in Sunbury, sometimes supported by that town and sometimes sustaining himself by his labor, never visited his wife except for purposes of violence. Smith, the husband, was arrested and brought by the officer before a magistrate, before whom, upon the reading of the complaint, the prisoner made a full disclosure of all the circumstances. He said he came from Sunbury on the night of the murder, not at all disguised by liquor that he left the middle of that town about ten o'clock in the evening, and went directly to the house occupied by his wife. About four rods from the house he left his boots; having cut a birch stick about two feet long previously, he approached the house; and as he knew the doors would be fastened, broke in the window and immediately entered.

The wife being aroused, began to dress herself, and made motions, as if desirous of escaping from her dwelling, as was her custom. She prayed for life; he replied, with an oath, “your life is in my power, and I will have it.” He seized her, followed her up, and taking out a sharp pointed jack knife from his pocket, struck at her, intending to strike her neck! He effected his purpose, and inflicted the two wounds above mentioned. The deceased sunk back upon the bed with extended arms, &c.

the window, went back into the field near the house, and cut his own throat with the same knife, intending, as he now avers, to put an end to his own life. He bled till he fainted, and lay probably several hours in this situation. When he became conscious of his situation, which was some time after daybreak being cold and thirsty, he crawled to the house, and entered again at the same window, lay down upon the floor, and covered himself with blankets, in which situation he was found by the officer.

In his confession he said he was conscious, when he returned to the house that his wife was dead, as she did not move nor speak. He only regrets that he did not find one of his elder sons at home to have inflicted the same penalty upon him, he admitted he cut with his knife the birch stick for the purpose of violence of his sons, if he found them with their mother. On going to the prison, he passed in Sunbury the house in which were the remains of his wife, being the same in which they were married.—Smith remarked with perfect calmness, “I have returned her to the house from which I took her, and if I had done it within a year after we were married, it would have been better for me.”

PAPER MONEY.

“The people love to be deceived,” was the saying of an arch political hypocrite. Although we abhor this slander upon humanity not less than we despise the slanderer who uttered it, yet when we look round and behold the many impositions heaped upon the people, and the patience, submission, and even cheerfulness with which they bear the burden, we are sometimes inclined to think that the short-sighted and misanthropic slanderer believed there was some truth in his declaration.

Perhaps there never was a more gross fraud practised upon any people than is that of the paper money. Even under the most favorable circumstances it is a mighty grievance, but when carried to the truly alarming extent it is in this Republic.—undoubtedly, paper money is one of the greatest and most grinding impositions that can be inflicted upon a civilized community. Yet the inhabitants of these States carry the load more patiently, we are induced to believe, than would any other people on the face of the earth.—In fact, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the subjects of the Sultan of Turkey, humble and degraded as they really are, would not submit to a like imposition half so quietly as the Americans.

Under the operation of this stupendous fraud the immense wealth daily created by productive labor is controlled by this fictitious representative of value. The consequence is, that the producers of wealth are indirectly made the slaves of the privileged few who manufacture this spurious money; and thus are the riches created by the toiling many obtained by those who never lifted a finger to create them. This is the present condition of things, under the operation of our fraudulent monetary system. Would any other people, we repeat, save the Americans, submit to like evils? In our humble opinion they would not. No! Not even the degraded subjects of the Turkish Sultan. Alas! for the bad influence of tyrannous habits.

Possibly some of our readers may incline to the opinion that we are disposed to color the evils of this system of legalized fraud too highly. We think not. Facts, in our opinion, will warrant the declarations we have made. It is an obvious truth that the creators of wealth are poor. How happens this? Could they be poor under the operations of an equal and just system of distribution? Impossible. Under such a system the wealth-creators would be the wealth-accumulators.—The productive class would be the rich class, and those who labored the most would have the most. But the operation of the equal and benign laws of nature have been interfered with and thwarted by legislative enactments. The consequence is, that the products of labor are distributed partially and unjustly and those who create none obtain the most.

Such is the present condition of civilized society the world over. In monarchical countries, where real money constitutes the circulating medium productive labor is robbed of its dues by other means save spurious currency, but in this Republic mainly by such means. Aside from this evil, labor is taken comparatively light in these States, and we do not for this fraud the working people would be far better off than the inhabitants of any other country, but subject to the effects of this onerous system, the many must grow poorer and the few become richer.

To us, it is a matter of astonishment that the great producing class of the United States submit to this fraud as quietly as they do.—Certainly they have no desire to be deceived on the subject. We subjoin an extract from an excellent address of the late Worcester Convention to the people of Massachusetts. Also the opinion of those Republican worthies Thomas Jefferson, John Taylor of Caroline and Gen. Washington.

But whatever events, immediate or remote may have caused the catastrophe, its origin must be sought in the unsoundness of the system itself. Bank paper was in the first place, nothing more than a certificate of so much gold or silver deposited in the vaults of the bank. The money was always ready to answer to the name. Such were all the old

century. After the revolution in England of 1688 a new order of things arose. This expensive wars following upon that event involved the nation in debt, and led to the establishment of a bank, upon the credit of the Government. The nature of bank paper now underwent a total change. Instead of being simply the evidence of so much specie deposited in the bank, it was converted into a promise of the bank to pay the sum expressed, in specie. It was then no longer money, or the representative of money, but merely a bank promise. The individual who gets a loan at a bank exchanges his own promise for the promissory notes of the bank. Both promise to pay in specie; perhaps neither of them has it. The foundation of the whole banking system, then is based upon commercial credit. The solvency of a bank depends upon the solvency of its customers. Instead of representing money, bank notes represent, so far as they represent any thing, the property, the goods, merchandise, and estate of the bank debtors. But they are also used as a circulating medium. And here lies the difficulty. So far as they are merely representatives of property, they might be safely multiplied to any amount not exceeding its actual value. Considered as a part of the currency, the question is wholly different.—The very fact that they represent property leads to their over-issue as currency. For while the bank is thus made secure against ultimate loss, the temptation to over-issue arising from the profit on the circulation, is too strong to be resisted.

“In copying England,” says Mr. Jefferson, we do not consider that like premises induce like consequences. The bank mania is one of the most threatening of these institutions. It is raising up a moneyed aristocracy in our country which has already set the government at defiance, and though forced to yield a little on the first essay of its strength, their principles are unyielded and unyielding.—They have taken deep root in the hearts of that class from which our legislators are drawn, and the sept to Cerberus, from fable, has become history. Their principles take hold of the good, their pelt of the bad, and thus, those whom the Constitution has placed as guards to its portals, are sophisticated or subverted from their duties. That paper money has some advantages must be admitted; but its abuses are also inveterate; and that by breaking up the measure of value, making a lottery of private property, cannot be denied. Shall we ever be able to put a constitutional veto upon it?”

“The free industry of the people if suffered by the government to operate fairly upon the commercial world, will rapidly supply us with a better currency than the inventing fluctuating counterfeiting currency of corporations. If they cannot, their credit ought to cease.”

John Taylor of Caroline.

Extract from Gen. Washington's letter to Mr. Stone:

“I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your Legislature (Maryland) it would have been decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its inutility as a representative of coin, or the necessity for it as a (circulating) medium.”

FROM FLORIDA.—Gen. Taylor, with two companies of dragoons from Tampa Bay passed through this City on Tuesday last, on his way to Chattahoochee. The General had with him a Chief of the Tallahassee nation of Neamathly, and his negro interpreter. His object, we learn, is to endeavor to find fugitive Creeks and induce them to emigrate, as well as to aid in the removal of the Apalachicola. We understand the Tallahassee and Miccosukee have of late shown some disposition to be friendly several of their headmen have been in Tampa and signified their determination to collect their People, and emigrate to the West. Gen. Taylor is however, making active preparations for a winter campaign. He at least hopes to induce the Indians to remove East of the Suwannee, and thus give peace and quit to the frontier settlers. The Indians, Gen. Taylor informs us, are not embodied, neither is it believed they will be again found in any considerable numbers.—Talla. Floridian.

Military Reform.—At a Brigade Encampment of the Officers of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Alabama Militia, held at Camp Washington Tuscaloosa County, on the 2d inst., the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously agreed to:

“Resolved, That for the purpose of better investigating our present Military Code, and of suggesting such amendments and improvements thereof as may, upon due deliberation, be deemed advisable, a “State Military Convention” is hereby recommended to our brother Officers, throughout the State, to be held in the City of Tuscaloosa, on the second Monday in December next, to consist of a delegate or delegates from each Brigade in the State.

“Resolved, That the Convention be requested, as determining upon the proper improvements to the said code, to recommend their adoption to the General Assembly of the State, and also to draw up and publish an address on the subject of reviving and establishing a commendable military spirit throughout the State.”

THE PIRATE AND THE DOVE.—The following interesting fact is related by Audubon, in his Ornithological Biography: A man who was once a pirate assured me that several times, while at certain wells along the burning, shelly sands of the well known quays, which must be here nameless, and melancholy cry of the doves awaked his breast feelings which had long slumbered, melted his heart to repentance, and caused him to linger at the spot in a state of mind which he only who compares the wretchedness of guilt within him with the happiness of former innocence, can truly feel. He never left the place without increased fears of futurity, associated as he was, although I believe by force, with a band of most desperate villains that ever annoyed the navigation of the Florida coast. So deeply moved was he by notes of any bird, and especially by those of a dove, the only soothing sounds he ever heard during his life of horrors, that through these plaintive notes from his vessel, abandoned his turbulent companions and return to the family depicting his absence. After paying a parting visit to these wells, and listening once more to the cooing of the Zenaida dove, he poured out his soul in supplication for mercy and forgiveness, became what one has said to be the noblest work of God an honest man. His escape was effected amidst difficulties and dangers, but no danger seemed to him to be compared with the danger of ones living in the violation of human and divine laws, and now he lives in peace in midst of his friends.

Mr. Bennett's letter from France.

LETTER No. IV.

PARIS, August 7, 1838.

I believe this is the very latest hour of the day by the Havre packet. I sent to Havre long letter yesterday. To-day I will give you what I can pick up at random.

A considerable sensation has been produced at the salons and political circles, by the peremptory demand made by the cabinet here upon the Swiss government to expel Louis Napoleon from Switzerland. All the opposition papers are out more or less against the king. Among the body of the people it kindles up a few of the slumbering recollections of Napoleon; for, in Paris, the reverence for that great name is of a most passionate character. I remember on the last of the Trois Jours, I found myself about 10 o'clock at night at the foot of the great column in the place Vendôme. On the top of this column, constructed of Austrian cannon taken in the field of Austerlitz, is a colossal figure of Napoleon, in his military dress and the old cocked hat.—The plinth of the column was hung round with those voluntary offerings of flowers which the French call immortelles. Many other incidents have arrested my attention indicating the vivacity of the memory of that great man which pervades the French people. The demand of the French cabinet upon that of Switzerland to expel the young Prince will grate harshly upon the public mind. What will be the result is yet highly problematical.

I learned the other day by a very curious channel, that Mr. Henderson, the agent from Texas in England, has made commercial treaty with England of a highly advantageous character for that republic. This may have some effect on the Texan government are generally Southern men, and they may pursue a policy in that republic of a character calculated to make it a great point of support to reach Mexico hereafter.

The relations between France and the U. States are of the most amicable kind. Every old question is settled. The whole object of our government is confined to the enlargement of their commercial relations with the other European powers. Paris is the centre from which the movements of our government proceed. Governor Thorpe has been here a few days—and is here now I believe, on his way to Naples. Doctor Niles, who has just completed a very advantageous commercial treaty with Austria, is also here, preparing to go to Sardinia, or some other Southern power to perform a like work.

It is expected among our commercial men here, that the commercial treaty with Austria will cause a large increase in the import of American cottons into Trieste, the principal port in the Adriatic. Venice has sunk to nothing.—Trieste is the new Venice. Austria, and all Germany, have caught the mania for rail roads, steam communications, &c. internal improvements. Several hundred miles of rail road are now under the process of construction in the Austrian dominions. American cottons are much better priced than those of the Levant or Egypt.

In effecting the ratification of these commercial treaties with those powers on this continent with whom we had heretofore no such connection, I must give a great deal of credit to General Cass, and the embassy here. When I was in London, I thought that that Capital was the American point of action in Europe. I am not sure but Paris is more respects than one, is entitled to that honor. With England we have peculiar and unsettled relations, covered with the crust of years and the prejudices of past times. I allude to the North Eastern Boundary—the Canada revolution—and even the slave question. There seems to be a disposition in certain public men on both sides of the water to embitter and embroil the feelings of two countries. Read the violent tirades of O'Connell on United States slavery, and the equally violent speeches of Clay on the Boundary question in Congress. I advise the commercial men of the United States to look to those countries where there are fanatics and rogues in both countries who would like to embroil them in a quarrel with England. But I do not believe the good sense of the people will permit valuable interests to be sacrificed by selfish prejudices. In a late conversation with a gentleman here, Rothschild, of Paris said, “There will be no more wars in Europe.”

“Public interests will preserve the peace of nations.” I do really believe that the application of steam power to locomotion on land and water will change the character of the world. The feudal institutions of Europe are crumbling every day before it.

As I said before, Paris is the great American centre of action in Europe. In society and life it is peculiarly so. For this it is indebted to General Cass and his excellent family. By the treaty which are making with the Southern powers of Europe, it will, in a few years become the centre of vast commercial and financial transactions connected with our country. Paris, indeed, is not like London, a market for American state securities, but it is the American trade, so in a few years

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOV. 8, 1838.

OUR ROADS.—We were sorry to see so many of our industrious, enterprising citizens fined at the term of our Circuit Court, as defaulting over-ers of roads; because we think they had kept their roads in as good order as had been the custom since we have been acquainted with the country, and most persons are apt to think they have done their duty, if they have done as well as others. But we do think, that our roads have been too much neglected, and we have thereby learned to content ourselves with such roads as are next to impassable; for that reason then, we are glad to see a prospect of improvement in that respect, and hope that the warning our citizens received at our last court will do much to raise the standard for good roads among us; for until this is done, we may expect our horses to bog, our waggons to stall, and our carriages to break.

For the purpose of raising the standard for good roads, we would beg leave to submit, for the consideration of our Commissioners of Roads, the following plan:

Whenever a man can be found who will do so, (and we know there are some who will,) give him as much road to oversee as will properly belong to his own hands.

This plan will have for its support the following reasons:—

The road thus let out, will always lead to and from the plantation of the person to whom it is allotted; and every citizen who has hands to work a road, is sure to have some surplus produce which he desires to take to the village, or some other market, and he will find a readier sale when he has a good road to and from his house upon which his produce can be carried away: thus he will be personally interested in having a first rate road. Again, this plan would raise a spirit to excel—each overseer would try to have a smoother and broader road than his neighbor, and thus each improvement by one would be bettered by the other, until our roads would reflect as much honor on our country for industry as they would afford advantages for our citizens.

There are also many reasons, which should induce our farmers to accept these sort of appointments. They could then make such arrangements in relation to working on the roads as would best suit their own convenience, and not be surprised when their farms called imperiously for their labor with the call of an overseer to work on the roads; but such days and seasons as could be best spared from labor on the plantation, could be spent upon the roads.

One other word before we close: we beseech you not to turn the roads every court, to suit the whim of some person who may have moved in or changed his notion since the last. When we have been absent a few weeks, it has not been unfrequent that we have been puzzled to find our way home, on account of the infinite alterations which have taken place since we left.

We certainly have reason to complain of the apathy of our citizens in relation to all the exciting subjects of the day. We have those amongst us, who wish to be considered knowing upon political matters, and yet we never hear from them any more than if they had no opinions at all, or our press afforded no quills to write with. What is the reason of this? Have we none amongst us who can write? We certainly have—are you then too lazy to write? then we would advise you not to undertake to fill any office of trust or profit, for you are certainly too lazy to discharge your duty in that station. Or are you afraid to tell your opinions and views, lest they will not be popular? so, then we beg you not to boast of your liberty and freedom. The man who is afraid to publish his opinions in this land of freedom, does not deserve to be free, but should wait on a master's nod, and bow and grin to suit the whim of some superior. We do not wish to be understood as inculcating an indiscriminate deluge of balderdash from very scribbling goose. Let us should be so understood, we hedge ourselves in with these last remarks; for we feel fully competent to write as much nonsense and jargon as our readers wish to see; but we hope our *Rip Van Winkle* politicians will wake up, and let us hear from them upon the great subjects which agitate the political elements of this day.

Since the recent elections in Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Arkansas have gone so much in favor of the administration, some of the Whig papers mourn whilst others rave. But they are far defeat better than victory, because more used to it. This time last year, when fed bountifully with that life-supporting food of federal whiggery, distress, pressure and panic, we heard them talk of chartering earth-quake and thunder-bolts to celebrate their victories. The sound of "whig victory," "great whig triumph," &c. was echoed and re-echoed from one end of the Union to the other, until the mere repetition of the sound became tiresome. They have now learned by experience what it is to "laugh on the other side of their mouths." Perhaps no party in any country has been subject to such sudden vicissitudes, as the party of many names, made up of "cads and quads," self-styled whigs. Subject in the main, and upon important occasions to defeat for a series of years, they have occasionally been buoyed

up by a sudden and unlooked for victory, upon which occasions their rejoicings have been excessive; but as was truly observed by the editor of the Bangor Democrat, "their annual crop of whig victories are always rotten before they are ripe."

We presume from the tone of at least one whig paper in this State, (the Selma Free Press,) recommending a whig State Convention in Tuscaloosa on the 3d Monday in December next, that they have totally despaired of success from the old and oft-tried subterfuge—a change of names. And if they really intend to cease applying to themselves such unnatural and inapplicable names as National Republicans, Whigs, &c. we would advise them also to desist from applying to their opponents such names as "common herd," "agrarians," "loco focos, &c." The "huge paw" of the "common herd" as they are pleased to call them, have lately placed enough tickets in the ballot boxes against them, to remind them of the advice given by the old bailiff to his young successor, "that there are more flies caught with honey than vinegar." They can never abuse the people into the support of their anti-republican principles.

Before the federal party can, with any certainty, promise themselves any thing like permanent success, they must begin the work of reform in a more important point than that of mere names applied either to themselves or their opponents. They must purify their political creed from its Bank monopoly, aristocratical, and monarchical features. The democracy of this great Republic will never consent to a union of Bank and State: nor will they ever again be otherwise than restive, under the indirect taxation and oppression of nine hundred banks, with their million of officers and dependants.

It is fortunate for the whigs that they are so able to enjoy something by anticipation. They are eternally preparing a feast of triumphs which they intend to have at some future time. But alas, when the appointed day comes, we hear nothing of the whigs except a new appointment to rejoice at some future day. They always break themselves down in preparing, and when the time comes for action they are taking their wind at some other place. They put us in mind of Shadrach Knickerbocker's most athletic grand-father, who informed his neighbors that on a given day he would jump over a high hill. The day came, the people assembled, and the jumper stationed himself full three miles from the foot of the hill over which he was to leap, in order to give himself a powerful impetus by running to the spot before he rose to jump. The old man spit in his hands and started with all his might, and ran impetuously to the foot of the hill, and just as the gaping multitude expected to see him bound over it—he sat down to rest.

For some weeks past money has appeared to be unusually scarce in this section, and the future prospect rather gloomy. Several causes combined have produced this state of things, which we hope will not last. In the first place large sums of money have been paid to the banks and none drawn from them, and in the second place, considerable quantities of money have been reserved and kept from circulation for the purpose of being used at the Land Sales, which commenced in Mardisville on Monday last. These causes, taken in connection with the late commencement of the business season below, has caused a greater scarcity of money here than we have ever heretofore observed. Very heavy rain fell here on Saturday and Sunday last and also on yesterday, which appeared to be general. We may now expect the rivers to rise and a revival of business below, which will of course soon change the prospect here.

A new process is said to have been discovered of extracting gold from the ore and separating it from other metals with which it may be combined. The process consists in melting instead of washing, and yields \$540 from a mass of ore which under the old process would yield only from 40 to \$50; and also a further yield of \$44 silver and \$120 of lead. This discovery will add immensely to the value of Southern gold mines, dispersed as they are through parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. And taken in connection with the fact of the establishment of branch mints in North Carolina, Georgia and at New Orleans, and their being authorized to coin silver change, will prove of almost incalculable advantage to the South west.

The Warsaw Patriot, one of the flaming Whig papers of Kentucky says:
"The fair promises which the clouds made us, of a soaking rain, on Saturday morning last, turned out, like the golden promises of the Administration, in disappointment. It continued cloudy during the day but no 'minut drops' fell after nine o'clock."

What can the fellow mean? Is he not finding fault with the Great Dispenser of all earthly blessings? Complaining of being disappointed by the God of the Universe? Satan's works may please him, but nothing good can he approve. It is no wonder he stands opposed to the pure principles of republicanism.—*Public Advertiser.*

The editor of the Newbern Spectator says that democracy is "a name anomalous in our form of government, and totally inapplicable to any class of citizens in the republic." If it be so, we should like to know why the leading federal papers in various parts of the Union endeavor to pass themselves off for democrats, after having adopted a number of others, and among them that of "Whig," which is about as applicable to their party as it is to the Cham of Tartary.—*N. C. Standard.*

THE FEDERALISTS now have no one good principle or plan of operation, to guide them to concerted action. They will soon cease to be a party, unless chance favors them; unless another panic, famine, or pestilence spend its force upon the country. While health, peace, and prosperity prevail, there is no hope for Federalism. Desperadoes begin to see this, and advise that an end be put to the intermission which we now enjoy. If the people won't hear, they shall feel (say they) strong arguments in opposition to equality.
Essex Banner.

"Glory enough for one day."—South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio, have all gone for Democracy and the Sub Treasury!!! along with Maine, Missouri, Illinois, &c. &c. We are not surprised at this—nor shall we be, when Virginia, North Carolina, &c. follow suit.

Poor Georgia is Anti-Bank and Sub-Treasury to her core! We say it—contradict it who may! And we predict that Georgia will NEVER give her vote to a U. S. Banknote nor to an abolitionist!

MOBILE.

Recapitulation of the Census of the City and County population as taken officially under an Act of the last session of the Legislature of this State.

CITY.
White males under the age of 21 1150
Do. over do. 4780
White females under do. 1230
Do. over do. 1480

Total Whites, 8594
Total Slaves, 4470
Total free persons of color, 557

Total inhabitants of the City, 13,621
County, (including City.)

White males under 21 years, 1830
Do. over do. 5521
White females under do. 1820
Do. over do. 1953

Total Whites, 11,142
Do. Slaves, 6474
Do. free persons of color, 720

Total inhabitants of the County, 18336
According to the present ratio of apportionment we are entitled to one Senator, and five Representatives in our State Legislature, with a large fraction over.

RATTLE SNAKE.

A friend has handed us for publication, an account of a Rattle Snake killed by Mr. Larkin Thomas, on the waters of the Chestoah, a few weeks since, of the following extraordinary dimensions. to wit:—Length, 11 feet 6 inches; circumference in the largest part of the body, 16 inches around the head; 3 inches around the first rattle; 2 around the last; length of the whole series of Rattles, three feet eight inches; number of rattles, eighty-three; length of the two poisonous fangs, two and three fourth inches; weight, thirty seven and a half pounds; and yielding nearly five quarts oil. Beat this.

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AMONG THE IRISH.

No trait of character is more remarkable in the Irish than the spirit of liberty. An Irish boy, or adherent or apologist of arbitrary power, is rarely seen, at least in the United States.—What people on earth have shown more elasticity of spirit under a long night of subjection to a foreign race? And what can more forcibly prove this inherent devotion of a people to liberty, than this continued elasticity, this promptitude to seize every opportunity for breaking their chains? Another strong peculiarity in Irish character is a love of religion. Whatever be his faith, Catholic or Protestant, the Irishman is generally devout, rarely, indifferent, never irreverent. Among Irishmen we have heard profanity in discourse, but never heard or saw direct and deliberate mockery of religion in the abstract, or religious rites and observances.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

COURAGE.—A revolutionary patriot used to relate an anecdote of a man he knew when a boy, who had been a soldier in the old French war. On one occasion, the English, aided by colonial militia, of which he was one, were besieging a French fort somewhere in or near Canada. In front was a space of the forest levelled by a tornado, and beneath the fallen trunks the besiegers sought shelter from the sharp fire from the fort—all save this one man. Like another Ethan Allen, he stood upon a tree elevated above the rest, returning the enemy's fire. His companion below hailed him to know if he had any bullets to spare, as he was out; the reply was—Hang you, come up here; you can catch a handful a minute!

According to the Illinois papers, there has been a great deal of sickness in this state lately. No State in the Union can boast a greater degree of health than Missouri at the moment.—*Argus.*

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S COMPLIMENT TO AMERICANS.—At a recent meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, at New Castle, Sir John Herschel, in speaking of those persons who had corresponded with him upon the subject of meteorology, that he had received communications

from different parts of the globe, giving valuable information upon meteorological observations made, but to none had he to express his obligations in stronger terms than to the "philosophers of America."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On the 22d ult. while three boys were on a hunting excursion in the town of Marlborough, Ulster county, New York, two of them ascended a tree for nuts. The other took a gun and said, here are thieves, and I will shoot them at the same time discharged the gun and wounded one in the hip, and the other was dreadfully mangled in the face, having both eyes blown out, his teeth broken, and otherwise so seriously injured as to cause his death shortly after.

THE MILK SICK.

We notice a description of this malady as it exists in Illinois, in some of our exchange papers. It is known to exist by its sad effects in many parts of East Tennessee, viz: in Monroe Hamilton, Marion, and Franklin and perhaps in several other counties. If we have been correctly informed its effects have been most fatally experienced in Marion county. We not long ago conversed with a gentleman of that county, who been affected by it. He informed us that whenever his system becomes a little heated he still feels its effects. Not only do the dogs which devour the cattle that die from it receive the contagion and die, but also the buzzards. After gorging themselves upon the carrion, they fly to the nearest water, where many of them die of the strange poison.

As to what it is or the form in which it exists nothing is certainly known. In Monroe county it has the same general locality, as some small veins of lead ore which have been discovered, and which were a few years ago worked upon a limited scale, with some success. From this circumstance, it is conjectured by some, that the Milk Sick is a mineral substance coming from the rocks, or evaporating from the earth and settling upon the grass, whence it is licked or eaten by the cattle. In support of this conjecture, it is contended that the contagion is never received except the range be saturated with the morning dew. Fodder, it is said, laid over night in the locality of the milk sick and taken while damp with the morning dew, and given to the cattle, will kill them, but if permitted to become perfectly dry in sun, will not affect them. A second conjecture is, that the milk sick is a small creeping herb, or a moss which grows upon the surface of rocks. Should any person know any thing interesting concerning this mysterious malady, we hope they will impart it to us either verbally or in a written communication, and we will make it public.
Athens Courier.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TRAINED and posted by William Johnston, five miles below White Plains, one small brown Mule, 10 years old, 12 hands high, a bluish in the right eye, hipshot on the right hip, had on kerb bridle when taken up—Appraised to fifty dollars, Oct. 15th, 1838.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Nov. 8, 1838.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3rd day of November present instant, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the estate of Ezekiah Palmore, deceased.—Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said Estate will please call and make payment.
HORATIO GRIFFIN, ADMINISTRATOR.

Nov. 6, 1838.—6t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Ezekiah Palmore, deceased, I shall offer for sale all the Personal Property of said Palmore, at his late residence on the 4th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months. Bond and approved security will be required in every instance from purchasers.
HORATIO GRIFFIN, ADMINISTRATOR.

Nov. 3th, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY, the parties by their Attorneys, and on complainant's motion, it appearing to the Court that there are a great number of persons holding claims by Bond on the Complainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill mentioned; and the purchase money for some of the said Lots has not been paid:
It is therefore ordered and decreed, that James Crow, the Master in Chancery be, and he is hereby required and empowered to hear testimony and ascertain who are the persons holding such claims and entitled to such Lots; and which of such Lots have not been paid for, and that he give twenty days notice by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, of the time and place of his setting to receive such proof; and that he make his report of the same to the next term of this Court. A true copy from the Minutes.

TEST. JAMES CROW, CLERK.

All persons being interested in the above decree, may attend at my office in the town of Jacksonville on the third day of December next to file their proofs as described in the above decree.
JAMES CROW, Clerk and Master.
Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Audirons, Plough moulds, &c.
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY

December 21, 1837.—4t.

Stop the Murderers!

\$1000 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension of JOHN STEP and SOLOMON STEP, who murdered Martin Fraley, Sen'r, on the 8th October, inst. near Wolf's Ferry, in Hardin county, Tenn.

JOHN STEP is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, inclined to curl, and very low forehead. The middle joint of the fore finger of his right hand is considerably enlarged, occasioned, it is supposed, by a hurt.

SOLOMON STEP is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, soot built, a little inclined to be stoop shouldered, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, inclined to curl, and very high cheek bones.—The bones of his right hand have been broken near the middle of the palm, and occasion a considerable ridge on the back of his hand.

The Steps formerly resided in the Cherokee country in Georgia, and it is thought they will either make their way back to Georgia, or strike for Texas.

The above reward will be paid on their delivery in Hardin county, Tennessee, or a proportionable reward for either.

SALLEY FRALEY,
HENDERSON G. FRALEY,
JACKSON FRALEY,
SAMUEL LENOX.

October 20, 1838.—3t
Editors throughout Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana, who will give the above 3 publications, and forward their charge to Salley Fraley, Hamburg P. O., Hardin county, Tenn., shall be promptly paid.

10,000 Yds. Bagging.

1500 Coils Rope,
500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

J. FOSTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—4f.

DR. W. H. THOMPSON.

A GAIN tenders his services to the citizens of Benton County, in the practice of Medicine, calculated to remedy most of the diseases incident to this climate. His residence is four miles north-east of White Plains in the edge of Rabbit Town Valley.
Oct. 4, 1838.

A CARD.

W. B. MARTIN'S necessities require him to call indiscriminately upon all who are indebted to him either by note or account, to come and pay up. And as nothing but necessity forces this call he hopes it may be attended to, otherwise, he will be compelled to pass notes and accounts into other hands.
Nov. 1, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various sources, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 9th inst. a mulatto boy named C.V. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; the fingers and part of the thumb was burnt off his right hand when a boy, yet he uses it very well in doing any ordinary work. His voice is somewhat fine, and he has rather a down countenance when spoken to; when he left he had iron on and was badly clothed, and is the same Negro that has been advertised in this paper this season.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I may get him.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Alabama, Oct. 11, 1838.—4f.
Oct. 18th 1838. I have this day transferred the above described Boy to Jacob T. Bradford and I do not consider myself bound for the one hundred dollars reward as above stated.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at White Plains on the 1st day Oct. 1838 which if not taken out against the 1st day of January 1839, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

Elijah Allen	Henry McGuire
Col H Allen	John Malory
John F Burroughs	Mr. Wilson
James Benet	Robert Morrow
Mrs Eliza M Carpenter	Daniel Owens
Jesse Carroll	George Partilla
J C Carthy	Wm C Porter
Nathaniel Cobb	Wm H Pessel
Wm Dodson	Edmond or Thos. Peirl
Charles W Defreese	Rev Mr Porter
Joel Estes	T C Ripley
Miss Martha Foster	JB Stubbs or Mary Black
Robert Gray	JB Stubbs
Wm Grimes	John Sarten
Benjamin Gaffey	William Spencer
Hon J W Hooper	Joseph L Witt
Thos. Hooper	Jacob Wright
Miss Eliza Lee	William Wallace

WM. GARRETT, P. M.

Oct. 4, 1838.

DR. A. FLEMAN.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGhee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

PRINTING

TRACT AND DES.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 44.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1838.

Whole No. 96

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville, May 30, 1838.—tf.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock & Watch Repairer;
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, his tract of Land near the Boiling Spring, containing about 105 acres; about 30 acres in a good state of cultivation, good comfortable cabins, &c. on a credit of one, two, and three payments. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn and Fodder, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Tools. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 1, 1838.—4t. JAMES S. WRIGHT.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,

AND RECEIVING & STORING COTTON

In WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known

WARE-HOUSE,

Known as **STRINGFELLOWS**, which, together with their own New Cotton Seeds, will enable them to Store COTTON &c. in safe and Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their warehouses being very near the Landing.
Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

Liberal advances always made when required.
P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & Mc Cormack, on Main st. who are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton Stored in the warehouse of Lightner & Miller.
Oct. 18, 1838.—11j.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a **HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT** in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.
Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

KERR & SONS,

Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.

WILL continue the **Commission Business** on both sides of the River. They will store Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them.
Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to **WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co.** Jacksonville.
MR. GEORGE MORGAN,

SCOTT, RUSH & HENLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE, ALA.

Refer to **GEN. T. A. WALKER,** Jacksonville.
MAL. M. M. HOUSTON, Jacksonville.
H. L. & E. L. GIVENS, Alexandria.
LEWIS JONES, Alexandria.
Oct. 11, 1838.—11j.

W. R. HINTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

MOBILE, ALA.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

H. H. WYCHE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Tallahassee, Ala.

From the Southern Post.

A TALE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It was one those neat cottages, so often to be met with in the Southern States, situated on a commanding eminence, at a little distance from the public road, and surrounded by all the comforts usually found upon the farm of a Southern Planter, to which the reader's attention is now directed. The cottage was of the larger class, and divided into several compartments, but built of logs, the interiors of which had been filled with clay and plastered over with white. On the side facing the road, a delicate woodbine nearly concealed the side of the house, while, near it, several graceful cedar trees shot up their tiny tops, as if to vie with the majestic oaks, which grew in their natural profusion around, nearly hid the cottage from view with their overreaching branches. Add to this, a neat little flower garden in front, laid out with scrupulous exactness, and filled with a variety of flowers which shed their fragrance in every direction, and you may form some idea of the residence of Joseph Wilmer, with whom the reader may become better acquainted. The interior presented a scene, if possible, more prepossessing than the outside. Near the window were seated two persons, evidently deeply absorbed in some important topic. The man, who the reader will recognise as our hero was about 25 years of age, tall and straight, and formed in a mould which indicated great strength and activity. His face possessed great manly beauty, but, by long exposure to the sun, had acquired a tawny color, which characterized the frontier farmers in the earlier ages of our country. His companion, whom we introduce as Mrs. Wilmer, was some years his junior. She was about the common height, rather slender, but with a form of such matchless symmetry, that it would have done honor to the loftiest conceptions of a Raphael. Her face was not what would be termed beautiful at first sight, but was of that kind which discovers some new charm to the beholder whenever contemplated. Her large, lustrous, dark eye, surmounted by finely arched eyebrows, formed a striking contrast to the exceeding fairness of her skin, while her glossy hair, which might vie with the raven's wing, was now neatly tied in a knot upon the crown of her head, except a ringlet here and there which had escaped from its confinement, and seemed to kiss her cheek, and revel in the beauty it seemed to heighten. Such was the woman to whom Wilmer had given his best, his earliest affection; and whom he still loved with an ardor which would bid defiance to all description, and which could only be equalled by the fervor with which it was returned. She had been reared in all the luxury which wealth, aided by the fondness of a doting father, could bestow. But this could do no injury to a character like hers, formed under the care of a pious mother, who early taught her the utter insufficiency of all worldly honors, and tutored her to become what she then was, the devoted follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. She had left her parental roof, and relinquished wealth and luxury, to share the fortunes of the poor, but, in many respects, noble Wilmer. What wonder then, that he adored her? What wonder that his hopes and destinies were centered in her? We have said, they were engaged in conversation, and from the frequent recurrence of the words *whig-tory*—*Gates*—the reader need not be told that our story opens soon after the defeat of that unfortunate General; when brother was arrayed against brother, father against son, and when the very name of whig was but the passport to destruction.

"But why not join the army, Joseph?" said the lady.

"What? Mary and leave you at the mercy of those marauding blackguards?"

"Nay, do not fear for me; my sex will be my shield. Surely they would not injure an unprotected female?"

"Trust them not. They, who would prove recreant to the call of their suffering country, could not be moved, even by the cries of an injured woman."

"But you would be safe then, and they would have no reason to molest me."

"I cannot trust them," was the laconic answer.

It was during the night after this conversation had taken place, when Wilmer had retired to rest that he was awakened suddenly by a negro at his window, who hastily told him the tories were coming, and besought him to flee. Disregarding the latter injunction, he sprang from his bed, seized his rifle (in the use of which he was without a superior even in these troublous times) and posting himself by the window, firmly awaiting the arrival of the tories. He was not kept long in suspense, for soon he heard the trampling of horses, and the fierce oaths and loud laughter of the approaching company. Presently, he saw, by the dim starlight, the foremost tory entering the gate, he raised his rifle and took deliberate aim, when his wife seized his arm.

"Hold, Joseph, you will but seal your fate; fly, for in flight only is there safety now. If you remain, destruction is certain."

"But you, Mary!"

"Will be safe—fly, or you are lost."

He saw the danger of his situation, and knowing the character of the marauders who now threatened him; he was well aware of the death, that awaited him if he fell into their hands. Already were the tories at the door, struggling for entrance, and denouncing vengeance against the unfortunate Wilmer. Still was he undetermined whether to flee for life, or meet death in defence of his wife and his home.

"Flee!" again exclaimed his wife, as she impudently threw her arms around his neck, and besought him to save himself before it was too late. He waited for no more but bounding through an opposite door, was lost to sight just as the tories forced an entrance.

"Thank God, he is safe," said the agonized Mary, as Wilmer cleared the door, and the infuriated band rushed in.

"The cowardly fellow, but we'll save him yet," cried the leader of the squad, a tall athletic man, of a dark complexion, with large, black whiskers, which gave him an exceedingly fierce aspect.

"Had he consulted his own feelings," said Mary, "you at least, would not have been here to trade the excellence to which you could never aspire."

"I suppose," replied the tory, with an impudent sneer, "he showed his courage by leaving you here to take care of yourself, while he took to the swamp to save his cowardly neck from the halter, he knows he deserves."

The crimson blood instantly suffused her cheeks—she felt the delicacy of her situation, but resolving to defend her husband's character as became a woman and a wife, she replied, "For myself, my sex should be a protection against men, who,

though they are tories, should recollect they are Americans. As to my husband, you perhaps may have an opportunity of testing his courage in a manner you will not relish."

"No, I never relish running through the swamps at night after a vagabond who trusts more to his heels than his hands."

"The scamp is a long ways off by this time, I guess," said an overgrown wretch, as he rudely thrust Mary aside with such violence as to throw her against the wall, and was proceeding to her apartment.

"Not so far as you think," said a hoarse voice from without, as the report of a rifle was heard, & the villain fell prostrate, weltering in his gore.

In an instant, Wilmer rushed in, almost frantic with rage; the veins on his forehead were swollen almost to bursting; his brows were contracted until they almost met; his fist clenched, and he seized the rifle of the dead man, before the tories recovered from their surprise, he prostrated another, and the ponderous weapon was lifted over the head of the leader, when he received a blow from behind which staggered him, and before he recovered, he was overpowered by numbers. Still, however, he continued to struggle with the desperate valor of a man who is conscious that his life is at stake, and aided by the faithful Pompey, had nearly disengaged himself, when Mary, thinking her presence would be a shield against the repeated blows aimed at her husband, threw herself between him and his enemies. Regardless of her danger, the leader directed a furious thrust at Wilmer, which entered the bosom of his wife—she reached her heart, and she fell without a groan.

"Unhand me," cried Wilmer, in a voice of thunder, as with a superhuman effort he dashed them aside, and knelt beside her prostrate body. His feelings may be imagined—they cannot be described. For some time, not a word was spoken; but burst after burst of grief which escaped him, showed too plainly that his was a wound that time could not cure. The tories involuntarily shrank from the contemplation of a scene in which they had been such prominent actors, and stood round silently awaiting the issue. Suddenly he became calm, and erecting his noble form to its full height, and raising his now pale countenance towards heaven, he swore, by the lifeless corpse of her he loved so well, that hereafter his life should be devoted to vengeance, until it should be satisfied by the death of her murderer. Then springing to the tory captain, unarmed as he was, he seized him by the throat, and before they were aware of his intention, by an art well known, tripped his legs from under him, and they both rolled together on the floor. They struggled violently for some moments, each endeavoring to obtain the mastery and their motions were so rapid, that the tories were afraid to strike, lest they should wound their leader. By degrees, Wilmer's efforts became feebler, until at last overcome by his own fatigues, and exhausted by the violence of his exertions, he sunk upon the floor. Seizing the opportunity, they bound him, placed him on a horse and setting fire to the house, rode off. They proceeded at a rapid pace about the distance of a mile, when they arrived at a house bordering the swamp. Dismounting they entered with the freedom of those who were assured of a hearty welcome. Within was seated a man, alone and apparently absorbed in meditation, whose open countenance, and broad thick set form, proclaimed him a native of the Emerald Isle. Between this man and Wilmer had long existed an unalterable friendship; and although, at the commencement of the war, they had espoused different sides, yet each had pledged himself to assist the other, whenever occasion required. Nothing could exceed his surprise and indignation when he heard of his friend's misfortunes, and saw him before him; his hands tied behind him like a felon; his clothes torn and bloody, and every feature giving indications of the intensity of his anguish. He vented his anger against the tory captain in such language as his feelings suggested, and with the volubility that characterized his disposition. Stung with remorse, and maddened to desperation, the latter declared his intention of sacrificing Wilmer in revenge for his murdered companions.

"Touch him if you dare!" said the generous Irishman, in the warmth of his feelings, as he placed himself before his friend and presented his rifle. "Touch him if you dare, and upon my honor your life will be the forfeit." "But come," said he, suddenly changing his manner, and producing a jug, "come let us take a drink."

The tories crowded round the liquor, and he seeing his opportunity, dexterously cut the chords that bound Wilmer and handing him a rifle, besought him to flee.

"No! life is of no use after I shall obtain vengeance, and now is my time," said the latter as he raised his rifle.

"For God's sake Wilmer!" said McDermot grasping the rifle, "for your own sake, think! my life as well as your own is at stake if you fire; you will have a better chance. To the swamp! I will manage the rest."

Wilmer reluctantly left the house, and directed his steps towards the swamp. Scarcely, however, had he reached it, before the tories discovered his escape and immediately set out in pursuit. Headless of the directions of McDermot, who tried to mislead him, and charged in at being twice foiled, the tory captain hastily ordered a few of his men to pursue an opposite course and dashed into the swamp with the rest, in the direction Wilmer had taken. The day was dawning, and the imperfect light he saw his enemies approaching, placing himself behind a tree, he cocked his rifle and awaited their arrival.

"I will have revenge now," muttered he as he singled out the murderer of his wife, and levelled his piece. The tories rushed on unconscious of their danger, until they came opposite the place he was awaiting the report of a rifle echoed through the woods, the tory gave an unearthly cry and fell dead upon the spot.

"Mary! you are revenged," said Wilmer, as he stepped from his hiding place and received a dozen bullets in his breast.

The farmer's plough now passes over the spot where McDermot laid him, with the ashes of his wife; and many years have rolled their careless course along, since he fell, a victim to his love and rashness. Stranger! A tear to his memory.
Greensborough Georgia

A FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Forty three lives lost.

Our London correspondent has sent us a letter by the Royal William, detailing the following particulars of a most appalling steamboat disaster:—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

"The Frofarshire steamboat, 100 horse power, from Hull to Dundee, was dashed to

pieces on Wednesday last, on a rock, when melancholy to relate, forty-three persons found a watery grave. About four o'clock on Thursday, blowing hard from N E and howling rain and sleet, the boiler gave way, which was the cause of the sad catastrophe.

The Captain was observed with his wife in his arms, clinging to the wreck, when a sea came and swept them off. Amongst those who perished were a gentleman and his family, belonging to Dundee, who were returning from St. Petersburg, after a residence there of fourteen years. There were twenty-two cabin passengers nine steerage, (including four children) and twenty-two of a crew making in all fifty-three persons, out of which number only ten were saved to tell the tale. The captain, John Hamble, was considered an excellent man, and was much esteemed while the conduct of the mate is the subject of severe comment. When the danger first appeared, he followed by four of the crew, took the boat, and shortly after it had put off the vessel struck, and parted in two, the stern drifting southward, and the fore part remaining on the rock.

I send you the following instance of female intrepidity, in connection with the above mournful catastrophe:

"William Darling, the keeper of the Outer Light House, on the Longstone Rocks, observed the wreck about five o'clock in the morning—that is about two hours after the vessel had struck. From the thickness of the weather he could not discover whether there was any men upon it. Between seven and eight A. M. he at last perceived some men, and asked his daughter, Grace Harleley Darling to accompany him in a cable boat with a view to assist and save the unfortunate people. She at once consented. It may be remembered, that Darling was quite sensible that he would not be able to get back to the Light House without the aid of some of the men he saw on the rock, and calculation of returning was founded on that assumption. He and his daughter anticipated such help, left Mrs. Darling to attend to the Light House, and rowed their little boat round by the southern sides of the intervening rocks, to the spot where they saw the shipwrecked persons. This was about a mile or upwards, and the sea was all broken water. When the men on the rock saw a young slender woman pulling the boat to their rescue, their joy was almost frantic.

Darling and his daughter succeeded in getting the boat to a spot where they could get a landing, and took Mr. Dawson and four of the men, and brought them to the Light House. Here darling left his daughter, and Mrs. Dawson, and two of the men went back to the rock, and brought the remaining four persons. The danger was most imminent, but the experiment was successful. This is one of the noblest instances recorded of female heroism, and the writer who saw the young woman, was struck with the singular modesty of this courageous female. It is to be hoped that this act of self-devotion will be duly regarded. A boat put off from North Sunderland the same morning, but Darling had already effected the deliverance of the unfortunate people.

Dreadful effects of steam.—An awful explosion occurred at Newton in the Willows, at the foundry of Messrs. Jones, Turney and Evans, on the Manchester and Liverpool line of railway on Monday, Sept. 17. It was a new boiler, and the steam was got up at six in the morning. At that hour the men came to work, and about ten or a dozen of them stood at the mouth of the furnace, when all of a sudden the steam and the water burst through the flue of the boiler, and carried the contents of the furnace and part of its brick work forty yards from the building. The explosion was terrific. The bystanders were carried as by a gunshot into a cornfield on the opposite side of the fence. The palfreys were knocked down, and the corn levelled to the ground for full twenty yards distance. Three of the men were picked up quite dead. Their names are Joseph Dangerfield, Samuel Appleton and George Fazerly. John Dean was found on his knees, fervently praying to the Lord to have mercy on his soul. He lived until ten o'clock. Thomas Price was picked up insensible. John Parker was dreadfully mutilated. William Wells, George Hough; William Dane, and Wilson were taken up dreadfully scalded and bruised. George Hough and William Wells lived for a few hours. Only one of the other sufferers is expected to recover.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The proprietors of the Columbia gardens, in Camden, N. J. a place of respectable resort for our citizens in summer, have for some time had on their premises a very large bear, brought from the Rocky Mountains, which they have kept chained.

On Saturday, in the absence of both proprietors, a little boy a grand son of one of them, (Mr. Edmonds) was running alone in the garden, when the bear rushed out towards him with such force, that the chain was snapped in twain. The animal then

seized the child, whose cries brought out a man wholly unarmed and unprepared to rescue the boy.

He returned and found a pitchfork, with which he assailed the bear, who retreated, holding with severe grasp upon the child. At the entrance to his lair, he dropped his victim, but not until life was totally extinct. The animal then escaped into the neighboring woods where after numerous discharges of muskets, he was killed.

The recent election news has dispersed the Whig Committee on Safety. We shall appoint a committee to-night to search for them with candles.—*New Haven Register.*

CAVE SPRING, Vann's Valley, Floyd co. Ga.
August 20, 1838.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens from Cedar Valley, Paulding county, Coosa River, Rome and vicinity, together with a number of the citizens of this Valley, for the purpose of establishing a permanent School of high order in this country. On motion, Elder HUGH QUIN was called to the Chair, & Elder WILLIAM WOOD requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being opened by prayer from the chairman, proceeded regularly to business.

1st. On motion, it was *unanimously resolved*, That we have a School of high order as soon as practicable, and that it be conducted upon the Manual Labor System.

2d. On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That the Institution be located at some favorable site in this Valley, to be determined by an Executive Committee hereafter to be appointed.

3d. On motion, *Resolved*, That an Executive Committee be now appointed, consisting of seven persons—two to be selected from Cedar Valley, one from Coosa River, one from the vicinity of Rome, and three from this Valley, (four of whom shall form a quorum) to transact all business in relation to the Institution, and to meet and adjourn from time to time as they may deem expedient. Whereupon Messrs. Wm. Whatley and Thomas H. Sparks of Cedar Valley, Elder H. Quin, from Coosa River, Wesley Shropshire, of Rome, and Messrs. A. Richardson, Alfred Shorter, and A. T. Harper, of this Valley, were appointed to form an Executive Committee.

4th. The Executive Committee shall have the power, and it is hereby made their duty, to open subscriptions in favor of the Institution, to employ Agents, a Superintendent and Teachers as they may be required, to choose the site, purchase and contract for buildings, and transact all other collateral business necessary to commence and carry into successful operation said Institution; having a due regard always to its amount of funds, so as not to involve the Institution in debt beyond its available means.

5th. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in their b-d-y, by such persons only as reside in the section where vacancies occur, and by persons patronizing the Institution.

6th. On motion, *Resolved*, That the Editors of the Western Georgian, Jacksonville Republican, Southern Recorder, Federal Union, and Christian Index, be requested to give the above, and the remarks of the Secretary that may accompany it, a few insertions in their columns.

7th. On motion, *Resolved*, That we now adjourn, to convene at this place on Friday before the fourth Lord's day in October next, at which time it is particularly requested, that all the patrons meet, to appoint Trustees and transact other business necessary for the welfare of the Institution, and that it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee then to make a report of their proceedings.

HUGH QUIN, Chairman.
W. Wood, Secretary.

REMARKS.

Vann's Valley occupies nearly a central point in the Cherokee Country. The roads from Spring Place, in Murray county, and from Cassville, converging at Rome, traverse it through nearly its whole length. This is met by the road from Allatoona, thus forming the main road through the upper country to Alabama and Mississippi. To those who have seen it, our Valley needs no description, but to others who feel interested, we may without vanity affirm, that for cheerfulness and romanticity of scenery, fruitfulness of soil, abundance and superior excellence of water and salubrity of climate, it will proudly sustain a comparison with any other portion of the continent. It is already settled by an industrious and enterprising population. The spirit of enterprise is clearly manifested by the neat farms and houses, and the plenitude of such factories as the produce of the country demands.

That the public may be informed of the state of forwardness of this Institution, we subjoin a minute of the Executive Committee:

MONDAY EVENING, 20th August, 1838.
The Executive Committee of the Manual Labor School, to be located in Vann's Valley, Floyd county, met at the house of A. Richardson: Present W. Whatley, Esq. Elder Hugh Quin, T. H. Sparks, Esq., A. T. Harper, and A. Richardson.

1st. On motion, W. WHATLEY was called to the Chair, and A. Richardson, appointed Secretary.

2d. On motion, Agreed to employ Elder Thomas Wilks, to act as Agent for the remaining part of this year, to collect funds subscriptions, &c. for the above Institution, which appointment he accepts.

3rd. Agreed to employ Elder Henry L. Graves, formerly of the Wake Forest Institute, N. C., to take charge of our Institution as Principal Teacher, &c. for the next year; when appointment he accepts.

4th. On motion, adjourned until Saturday, 25th inst. A. RICHARDSON, Secy.

We would further remark that, the Committee have procured land upon which to operate, that the Principal Teacher elect, has recently visited the Valley, and made preparations for the removal of his family thereto, and that all things will be in readiness for the opening of the School on the first Monday in January next. Board and Tuition can be obtained on as reasonable terms as at any Institution offering the same advantages, and it is desired, that those who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity to educate their sons, will make application as soon as practicable, and let them commence with the opening of the first term.

ces of alum, melt them all together, and then make your candles; they will be very hard and they will burn with a clear blaze.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOV. 15, 1838.

PHRENOLOGY.—Dr. J. H. George, professor of phrenology, is at present in this place, and will remain several days. He will deliver a lecture this evening in the Court House, where all persons feeling an interest in the science are invited to attend.

Persons wishing to submit to cranial examination and obtain a chart, can do so by application to him at his room at Esq. Haynes' tavern.

The science of Phrenology has of late attracted much attention throughout the United States, and a test of investigation by which truth is elicited, appears to place it higher in the scale of public estimation, and if true it may be usefully applied.

As it is not our purpose in this brief notice, to argue either the truth or falsehood of the science, we will content ourselves with stating one fact which has come within the scope of our own observation. We do not recollect, in a single instance, an individual who had submitted to an examination by a good practical phrenologist, who was afterwards a disbeliever in the science.

The statement made by most of the whig papers, that Tennessee will be found in their ranks at the ensuing election for President is characterized by more "boldness of assertion" than real proof.

We know something of Tennessee—we know that the bone and sinew of that State is immovably democratic. The late seeming deviation from the right track by the honest yeomanry of that chivalrous State can be easily accounted for if we look for one moment to the history of the late Presidential election in that State. Judge White had been one of the strongest supporters of the doctrines of democracy, and enjoyed the undisputed reputation of being an honest, consistent man. A few of the leaders in that State never were democrats, and only operated with that party during the administration of Jackson, until they could find a favorable time to desert to their true friends.

This favorable time was found when Judge White, a favorite of Tennesseeans, presented his name as a candidate for the presidency. Although they did not like him, they thought they could make him a nucleus upon which to form all the discordant materials of the State, and then by appealing to their State pride and long devotion to Judge White, they could mislead enough of the real democrats to make a majority—in this they succeeded, and well did they manage the whole matter. John Bell and Bailey Peyton were the great operators in this work, and for a long time it will be seen, they said nothing against Gen. Jackson; they vented all their abuse and vituperation against Van Buren and others, calling Gen. Jackson by all the honorable names of Patriot, great Statesman, &c. because they knew if once they had led the people know that they were aiming at Jackson and democracy they would be done leading them off.

This they continued for a long time, until at last they ventured to rail out against Jackson and the great doctrines for which he had so long contended: "So far so good," but take our word for it, now when they have dropped the mask and come out plain for Federalism and Henry Clay, they can no longer lead Tennesseeans.—They have gotten their horse into the city without even being disturbed by the voice of a Laocoon, but there is too much virtue among the heroes of the Horse-Shoe, Bucklaw, and New-Orleans, to allow the monster to disgorge the living contents of his great belly upon the rights and liberties of Tennesseeans, but they will make the stratagem result in the total discomfiture of its projectors.

When they were told of the virtues of Judge White, they believed it—when they were told that Van Buren was a magician, they believed it—when they were told that Gen. Jackson acted unkindly in deserting his old friend Judge White and supporting a stranger, they reluctantly believed it. But when they are told that democracy is a delusion and federalism a truth—that Henry Clay and a United States Bank should rule us, they will act as did the Indian, when a missionary was piously teaching him the wonders of the Bible. The missionary told him among many other things that a big fish swallowed Jonah and kept him a prisoner three whole days; when he was asked if he believed, he suddenly said yes. He was then told that the Hebrew children were thrown into a fiery furnace and came out unharmed—when the Indian was again asked if he believed, his faith had had the mastery of his understanding long enough—he answered no, and if you tell me another such tale, I will not believe your fish tale.

On the 30th October, Mr. Wm. Townsend ofimestone county, Ala. was shot while crossing a fence near his distilling establishment. It is said he saw the assassin and supposed him to be a negro man of his own. After receiving the wound, he survived only about 27 hours.

The last Talladega Register states the number of cases on the trial docket at the present term of the Circuit Court for that county is about 500, and that the Court will probably continue in session three or four weeks.

Texas.—By the last accounts from Texas it appears that a renewal of hostilities is threatened, by the Indians and Mexicans, upon the white settlements. The Opelousas Gazette states that the Indians had killed several Texian soldiers and taken possession of Fort Houston in the vicinity of Trinity River.

The following letter signed "A Planter," was addressed to a respectable citizen of this county, by whom it was handed to us, at the solicitation of his friends, for publication. We do not publish it with the wish or design of needlessly injuring the interest of any man or set of men, but under the conviction that it is the duty of a public journalist, whenever the interest of the community in which he is located is endangered to make that danger known. We do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of the statements contained in the letter, and therefore publish it, as much in justice to the Wetumpka Trading company, as to the community. Other such letters may have been written, possibly by persons whose only design was to injure the Company; and it is but right that they should know that such statements are made, in order that they may have an opportunity to rebut them and counteract their effects. It will be seen that the letter has a fictitious signature, and the public can take the statements for what they are worth. If the caution it contains is not necessary, time will prove it—if it is, "a word to the wise is sufficient."

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 4th 1838.

Sir, I reached this place last evening from my plantation in Chambers County, Ala., and on my way down I spent one day in Wetumpka, in which place I learned that a company, had been formed under the style and title of the Wetumpka Trading Company, for the purpose of issuing bills which they will attempt to pass off to the ignorant people for money. My only motive for troubling you with this epistle, is to caution you against receiving this worthless trash; for argument is unnecessary to convince any reasonable man, that the ultimate design of this association, is to swindle ignorant people out of their honest earnings. I am well acquainted with two of the individuals, that compose this Company, and their circumstances, and can say without fear of contradiction, that these two men, are not worth in the individual capacity \$50, and I have no hesitancy in saying, that these men, cannot get credit in their individual accounts, for one hundred dollars. The Bills alluded to are assigned by E. B. Smith Cashier, and Isaac Lyon, President, the Plate and paper is fair. I have further understood by good authority; that this Company, have sent out agents to every point, loaded down with this trash; with instructions to purchase all kinds of property, and not to stand on price. You will aid the cause of honesty, by giving this information general publicity—I do not claim an intimate acquaintance with you, but I am aware that you are generally known, in the section of country where you live you will excuse the scroll as I am growing old and seldom write, my fingers have become stiff from age.

I am yours, &c.

A PLANTER.

P. S. The Selma Real Estate, is not much better than the Trading Company.

The Democratic Republican party of Mobile & Tuscaloosa, have determined to hold a State Convention, in the city of Tuscaloosa on the third Monday of December next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will have a tendency to promote unanimity of purpose and harmony of action.

The present is deemed a time peculiarly favorable for calling the proposed convention, as no question of State Rights now divides the party, and they "are once more united upon the broad platform of Jeffersonian democracy." It is desirable to secure a general representation from all parts of the State, and we should like to see Benton County represented in the proposed Convention. For the purpose we propose that a meeting be held on the first Monday of our County Court, and that two or more delegates be appointed to attend the Convention.

It is true the democratic Republican party have just gained a splendid victory, and for this reason it might appear to some that the Convention was unnecessary. But they should remember, "that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and that the first duty of a skilful general after a victory is to post his sentinels.

After the above was in type we were handed the following proceedings of a meeting held at the Court House yesterday evening.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Jacksonville at the Court House on the 14th Nov. 1838 the following proceedings were had.

Jacob Forney Esq. was called to the chair and James Crow Esq. appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting being explained from the chair.

On motion of Col. Henry L. Martin Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the proposed State Convention of the Democratic Republican party to be held in the city of Tuscaloosa on the 3rd Monday of December next.

Resolved further, That the citizens of this county be invited, through the columns of the "Republican," to attend a general meeting to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of December next, to nominate & appoint suitable delegates to represent this county in said State Convention.

J. FORNEY, CHAIRMAN.

JAMES CROW, SECRETARY.

Twelve Revolutionary soldiers of Knox county Ohio, have lately published an address to their fellow-citizens, in which they unequivocally state it as their honest conviction, that the degeneracy of the times has been brought about by injudicious and partial legislation, by which privileges rightfully belonging to the whole people have been abstracted from them and conferred especially upon a few. They give as their decided opinion, after having "watched with glowing pride for more than half a century, the advancement of our country to its present high elevation," that the contests now going on is between "the incorporated wealth—the banking institutions of the country—the National Administration fairly placed in power by the American people." That the old Federal party which denounced Mr. Jefferson as "a Jacobin," an "infidel" &c. and the present opposition differ only in name; and that the insidious advances of an organized money power are doubly more dangerous to a foreign enemy. They express their entire confidence in Mr. Van Buren; and assure his friends who have honored him with the highest office in the world, that "he will not repay

them by treason to the hopes and happiness of the friends of human liberty in all quarters of the globe." It must be encouraging to the democracy of Ohio, and indeed throughout the union to have such worthies with them, who in times past have periled all, and who now, in the evening of their days, could have no other motive than that of their country's good, in the advice they give to their countrymen.

PAINFUL REFLECTIONS.

Mr. Editor: Sir, when I call to mind the first settlement and location of the county seat of Benton, and the early efforts made by a few, to rear up institutions of literature, and the zeal that then manifested itself, which was developed at the first meeting we had on that occasion, and contrast it with the present state of our two Academies, I am compelled sir, to say, in me it produces painful reflections. When I take into view the small effort that was made to call the citizens together, to adopt some plan and devise some means, to raise funds to build an Academy, and call to mind how punctual the people met, and with what zeal, and eager willingness they obeyed the call, and contrast the feeling manifested (for by their works you may know them) by the first set of Trustees, with the present incumbents, I am compelled sir, to say in me it produces painful reflections.

I was present at the public meeting that selected and appointed the first Trustees for the Male Academy; Judge Pendleton was called to the chair, it was moved and seconded that five Trustees should be appointed, the vote was taken and carried. It was then moved and carried, that the Chairman appoint the Trustees, and I have no hesitation in saying, that in discharging this part of his duty, he made the most judicious choice, regardless of political feeling or bias, that he could have made, out of the materials that at that early day could have been made. After the Chairman had appointed the five, it was expedient to add two more, making seven. It was made their duty by a resolution of the meeting, to draw up subscriptions to raise money sufficient to build a suitable house. This sir, was an arduous task, but the Trustees spared no pains and finally raised a sufficient fund, and did succeed in building a good house, and employed the Rev. John G. Tinkens to take charge of the Academy. It immediately went into successful operation, under his care. All things went on at first in peace and harmony; we looked forward, that the time was not far ahead when we would have to add to our building, and from the healthiness and beauty of our village, that we would see men of wealth from the lower part of the State move to Jacksonville, to educate their sons and daughters. The trustees thought it expedient, for the purpose of giving a tone and bringing the Academy into more public notice, to increase the number from 7 to 13 trustees, and have the Academy named and incorporated by the Legislature. In accordance to this belief six other gentlemen were added to their number, and in doing of which they selected such as they thought would take a deep interest in the institution regardless of political party or religious sect, and drew up a memorial to the Legislature, giving a name to the Academy and also the names of the thirteen trustees, they wished appointed, and addressed said memorial to our Senator and representative, and entrusted the same to Col. W. B. Martin, to hand to our members. Did the Col. deliver said memorial to our members or did he not? Col. Arnold says he did not, but that Col. Martin told him he had lost or mislaid or left it at home, but verbally told him the contents of it, and he (Arnold) introduced a bill and had the Academy incorporated and thirteen trustees appointed. Col. Arnold reported when he returned from the Legislature that Col. Martin handed him the thirteen names contained in the lost, mislaid or left memorial, alleging, that from the best of his recollection, they were the persons selected. Did Col. Martin's memory serve him correctly? oh no, some of the original seven though they had served with the Col. often was expunged from his recollection and a black mark of forgetfulness was drawn around them. Was it the Col's, political friends and supporters that were thus forgotten? oh no, not one of them were left out.

I would here beg leave to remark, that I am always disposed to make great allowances for any one who has a treacherous memory, for I have to contend with one myself, in consequence of which I have been put to much inconvenience, and even expense. In proof that Col. Martin is laboring under this dire inconvenience (forgetfulness,) a memorial was entrusted to him the last session, drawn up in respectful language, asking the Legislature to repeal the act that repealed the law incorporating Jacksonville, but the Col. either left, lost, or mislaid said petition. So it was, he never presented it to the Legislature, and inasmuch as we intend to memorialize the Legislature again, the Col. is respectfully requested to deposit the old petition with the Post Master, and if lost or mislaid; he will be so good as to draw up another in lieu thereof, by so doing, we will have nothing to do but alter the date, and get a few more subscribers, if the pervading produce the old one, but should that be destroyed or lost, the Col. will please furnish us with a new one, couched in respectful language, otherwise we will have to get some Attorney to draft one for us, for we wish it well done.

Mr. Editor: Sir I beg leave again to return to the subject I first took in hand, (to-wit: our Male Academy.) I forbear at present, to write the history of the Female Academy, but make a passing remark, and pass on. I heard it reported, that some of the trustees of that institution have suggested the idea of renting the institution out, I confess, to me, it is a strange notion, but should they conclude to do so, I must insist, that inasmuch as it is public property, that the trustees will advertise in the Jacksonville Republican, giving a suitable notice, and rent it out on the public square to the highest bidder, by so doing it might bring more than to rent it privately, and thus yield a handsome income. Perhaps the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians would join and rent it between them, and make a church of it for one year, as both of those denominations are without a church. But I forbear further remarks at present, reserving to myself the privilege of giving a brief history of the rise, progress and present standing of that (might I not be indulged to say) neglected institution, at some future time. A word to the trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy and I will close this address. Gentlemen, tell us what is the present prospect of the institution the Legislature has placed under your care? Did you meet at the last Examination, to ascertain in what way the school had progressed, and what steps were necessary to be taken for the promotion and well-being of that hitherto neglected institution? Sirs, I fear if you were weighed in the balance you would be found wanting. Bear with me gentlemen, should I speak in plain language. For the want of an education myself, I am incapable of giving the modern polish to what I write. It is not my wish to expose or harrow up your feelings, but to convince you if possible of the propriety of meeting one time more, and adopting some plan to again bring our Male Academy into public

notice. The present incumbent stands in need of your fostering care. No doubt he has often felt mortified at the seeming neglect on your part. Should any of you "get weary in well doing," my advice to you is, to resign, and let others be chosen to fill your place; and should vacancies occur in your board, let me entreat you to be careful who you elect. Select such as will take delight in lending their aid in bringing the Jacksonville Male Academy into public notice. I have now got through what I in the commencement intended. What I have written is not intended to expose or injure any one's feelings. Should Col. Martin or the Trustees think I have been too severe in my remarks, if they will avail themselves of the use of a column in your paper and make that fact manifest, I assure them I will hasten to make suitable acknowledgements. 'To err is human, but to forgive Divine.'

SPECTATOR.

Counterfeit \$5 bills on the State Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, are said to be in circulation.

SANGSTERS COMPANION.—A few copies of the second edition of this work neatly and substantially bound, have been left at this office. Those who apply early can obtain them.

The arrivals of Cotton have been fewer than for a week or two previous. The price has risen a little, but the planters even with the rise, prefer to store their stock from 8 to 11 1-2 are the prices.

A good deal of rain has fallen during the week, and raised the river about two feet. The Barge "Newport" arrived on Monday with a few goods for various of our merchants. Wetumpka Arg.

A false friend is like the shadow of sundial, which appears while the sun shines, and vanishes at the approach of the smallest clouds.

Zeno esteemed silence as the first of virtues—"for by it," said he, "I hear other men's imperfections, and conceal my own."

We regret to announce, says the Charleston Mercury of the 20th ult. the death of Dr. D. F. Nardin, editor of the Southern Botanical Journal, of this city. He died of the prevailing fever, and is the second physician who has fallen a victim to the malady. We believe that both Dr. Scott and Dr. Nardin undertook the difficult and dangerous task of prescribing for themselves.

The last Pensacola Gazette says the prevailing opinion on board of both the French frigates of war, lately at that place, is that the difference between the French and Mexican Governments are, in this, brought to a close. The negotiations were in such a state when they left the Mexican coast, that we have no doubt they will result in a pacific and satisfactory arrangement.—Mobile Examiner.

NOTICE.
THE WARE-HOUSE & COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore transacted under the firm of F. WILSON & CO. will for the future be done by F. Wilson individually, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the said concern, and all persons having demands against said firm will present them, to said Wilson for payment.
Oct. 10, 1838.—St. F. WILSON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the FARM whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under good fence; dwelling and out houses. Also, A FIRST RATE GRIST & SAW MILL.

There is water power sufficient for iron works and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said to be of good quality by those who are practical judges. The place is well watered both by limestone and free stone Springs, and the quality of the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. A credit will be given on one half or two thirds of the purchase money.
Nov. 15th, 1838. BERRY BRITTAIN.

NOTICE.
Isabella Boyt, widow and relict of John Boyt, late of Benton County, deceased, will, at the next term of the County Court to be held for said county on the first Monday of December next petition said Court to assign or have allotted to me my dower out of the real estate of which my said husband died seized and possessed.
Nov. 15, 1838.—St. ISABELLA BOYT.

NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I will, on the 27th day of Nov. inst. before Wm. Simmons and Samuel McCollum, two Justices of the Peace for said County, at the house of said Simmons, apply for and take the benefit of the act for insolvent debtors.
Nov. 12, 1838.—St. WILLIAM MCBEE.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are hereby earnestly solicited to come forward with cash or note, otherwise he will be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
Nov. 15th, 1838.—St. E. CUNNINGHAM.

VALUABLE PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

The establishment of the Montgomery Advertiser is offered for sale. In materials, order, and patronage, it is believed to be one of the most complete and extensive in the interior of the Southern country. To those who really wish to purchase, a full and fair examination of every thing appertaining to its true value will be given. The terms will be one third cash, and the remainder in two annual instalments with approved security. Application by letter must be post paid to ensure attention.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Johnston, five miles below White Plains, one small brown Mule, 10 years old, 12 hands high, a bluish in the right eye, hipshotten on the right hip, had on kerb bridle when taken up—Appraised to fifty dollars, Oct. 13th, 1838.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Nov. 8, 1838.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3rd day of November present instant, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the estate of Ezekiah Palmore, deceased.—Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said Estate will please call and make payment.
HORATIO GRIFFIN, ADMINISTRATOR.

Nov. 8, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Ezekiah Palmore, deceased, I shall offer for sale all the Personal Property of said Palmore, at his late residence on the 4th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months. Bond and approved security will be required in every instance from purchasers.

Nov. 8th, 1838.

HORATIO GRIFFIN, ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by money or otherwise; as he expects to leave the country shortly, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer.
Nov. 1, 1838.—St. D. WOOD.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods, and being anxious to close his business, respectfully requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note.
EDWARD ELAM.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

THOMAS LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, heretofore gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of Wm. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law.
Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—St.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGhee.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 18th of September last, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of Benton County, in relation to the Estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased: Therefore all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please call and make payment.
E. L. WOODWARD, Administrator.

Oct. 8th, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for Medical services rendered in 1837, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, for it is needless longer to disguise it, money we owe, and money we must have. After the 15th inst. all the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Dr. Ellison, who will exclusively have the entire settling of the same, and will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer immediately thereafter.
Nov. 1st, 1838.—St. ELLISON & BUYS.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

ON the 3d day of December next, the undersigned will proceed to sell the 16th Section of School Land, in the 16th Township and 9th Range of the Coosa Land district.
TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ALLEN ELSTON, }
JOSHUA TEAGUE, } Com.
NATHANIEL COBB, }

October 25, 1838.—St.

KERR & SIMS, Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.

WILL continue the Commission Business on both sides of the River. They will store Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them.
Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co. } Jacksonville.
MR. GEORGE MORGAN, }

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

FOR PRINTING.
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.



THE LITTLE BOYS OF GOTHAM.

From the Globe.
"Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl;
If the bowl had been stronger,
My song would have been longer."

In Gotham the great, where the Whigs hold high court,
And dine off of plate, and for water drink Port,
Where men sink in scale, as the pinks sink in dollars,
And rogues slun the jail, and turn currency scholars;
Where paper is silver, when *Biddle* emits it,
But where it is *iron*, when the *Government* gets it:
Where *lying* is *lying*, when practiced by Locos,
But merely slight error, when started by Hocos,
In Gotham, I say, when the news came in cheering,
The little boy Whiggies cried give us a hearing.

A hearing they had, and for fear of a *faux pas*,
They got an old Whig, and talked on to his croupier
Mister Curtis, a lawyer, very brief in his wit,
Whom *Biddle* undoubtedly ordered to sit,
Appeared mid the children, as pretty as ever,
And scattered his smiles and his sweetmeats together.
He had a fine dicker, his whiskers were sheny;
He wore his new tights, and his breast wore a piony;
A snuff-colored straight-body covered his waist,
With a swallow-tail, cut to his delicate taste,
Summited with buttons as big as a cent,
That jingled like sleigh bells wherever he went.
Oh ho! cried the little boy Whigs with delight,
If his sugar plums last, we will hear him all night.

Ned scattered his plums, and talked nonsense an hour,
Then sang out for Oggy, "*the ocean's wild flower*,"
Who mounted the platform, & bowed with such grace,
That the little boys snivelled, and made a poor face,
Then says Og, "don't you cry, my bright boys, till I've
done."
And I let off some fireworks, and touch off a gun.
Here's an apple apiece for all the great boys,
And here's for the young ones a handful of toys."
Then round went the word through the little boys'
meel'n.

Hurrah for the speaker, old Cicero's beaten."
The apples in silence were munch'd by the old ones,
While *temperance* sling was past round to the cold ones,
And the sleepy ones slept on their daddies' great coats,
And only awakened to give in their votes.
Then Oggy from earthly things, wallowed in foam,
For there when a *refer* he once was at home:
With a voice that out volumed a gentleman cow,
He talked of the whale—and the whale made a bow;
He talked of the heavens—the planets turned pale;
He talked of the comet—the comet turned tail,
He snatched from the billows smile grand,
And sank a whole fleet with a wave of his hand.

He then took a voyage to old Barnegar,
And swinging aloft his *eternal straw hat*,
"New Jersey," he cried, "has again spoke in glory,
And Princeton and Trenton re-echo the story,
While old Pennsylvania hang still undecided,
She may go against us, (she's getting lub-sided,) But if she should not, our joy who can measure,
And if she should, don't you, we'll spare her with pleasure."

Then to *Seaward* he pointed the ardent young Whigs,
Sent the Locos to sleep, and their souls to the pigs,
Raised a rumpus aloft in a beautiful style,
And talked like a blubberer lathered in ile.
Reporters and note-takers laid down their pens,
And ran about cackling, like so many hens,
One cried, "can't speak," said one, "I can't talk;
Did you e'er hear the like in the State of N. York?"
"No, never," cried Webb, as he entered the door,
"Such eloquence never was thought of before."
I speak as a critic, I've travelled a bit,
Have heard a great deal, if I haven't much wit,
And on my *salutation*, which many folks doubt,
I ne'er heard the like in creation, or out."

For an hour and a half, like the sun on a stream,
He poured out his eloquence beam after beam,
Till some, with weak eyes and not very polite,
Cried, "Huffman, my pipkin, we've had too much light."

While some of the little boys weak in the brain,
Cried, "Oh, how it lightens—it's goin to rain."

Then Oggy drew near to his tremendous close,
Fought the Whig battles over, with none to oppose,
Made the State of New York the ship of the fleet,
And sailed her a three-decker, staunch and complete;
Though a corvette disabled was gallant young Maine,
And old frigates Marylan's captain was slain;
The staunch ship was safe from the fire of the foe,
And earned not a *blow* for a "*Loco Foco*,"
Then bursting almost with his sentiment grand,
He cried, "On the deck of the leader we stand."

"Our matches are lighted, our colors are flying,
Our watch word the watchword of Lawrence, when dying."

Our crew is composed of the best on the earth,
Old Jupiter smiled on our admiral's birth;
And through through the scupperns the red torrent runs,
Our seamen, unflinching, will stand to their guns!"
Till Victory's triumphant echoes arise
O'er the queen of the world & the child of the skies.
Then down in his seat the exhausted one sat,
And Curtis observing 'twas getting quite late,
The meeting adjourned and the babes went to bed,
Not knowing who spake nor a word that was said.

And who would review such a speech for its cost?
Is the Key State for Rittner? Is New Jersey lost?
Is Maryland still by her enemies ridden?
Has Ohio's glory been suddenly hidden?
Are the Whigs of New York, with her city's big guns,
Quite so sure of the votes of her patriot sons?
Is Maine a corvette when the battle is o'er,
When a frigate, at least, she was rated before?
Is Illinois nothing? Oh yes! it is so,
New York will annihilate States at a blow,
After Og, like the "Og King of Bashan" of old,
Will find when the wounded and killed are returned,
That his coat wrong side outward for nothing he returned,
And the last words of Lawrence may float o'er his doom
As they floated before—o'er the gallant one's tomb.

Oh, Og! 'twas unkind in you this to turn round,
And sting those who lifted your feet from the ground,
Who taught your young pinions to flutter in light,
And follow the eagle in glorious flight,
Like the night owl, you hated the brightness of day,
From the people that made you you wandered away,
Hoot! hoot! you cried out, "neath their favor immense,
Am I one gloomy man n'g'hipped over the fence,
Am I there you will linger and make your fine speeches
And mind with a turned coat your dark colored breeches,
While they who stand fearless, nor dodged the first fire
Will risk the dear people, while you but aspire.

"Then wicked boys a while went
Upon a summer's day;
The ice grew thin—they all fell in—
The rest they ran away!"
—*Washington, Oct. 19, 1838.*

J. E. D.

FURIOUS ATTACK ON MR. VAN AMBURGH, OR ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE BY ONE OF HIS TIGERS.

Since Wednesday last the principal topic of conversation in the theatrical world has been the furious attack made on Mr. Van Amburgh, whose exhibition at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre of lions, tigers, leopards and other animals of the forest, in the grand zoological spectacle, entitled the "Lion Conqueror of Pompeii," has excited within these few days past so much public attention. Mr. Van Amburgh has been styled by the philologists of the above equestrian establishment as the brute tamer, and certainly the appellation is well applied as the following daring feat will prove, for never was the courage or the presence of mind of man put to a severer test. From the information obtained by our reporter yesterday, from an authentic source, it appears that on Wednesday last, a rehearsal was going on in the circus of the theatre, when Mr. Van Amburgh, wishing one of his tigers to perform a certain feat, which the animal was utterly unable or unwilling to accomplish, had recourse to severe corporeal punishment which chastisement be inflicted with a large horse whip. Smarting under the pain of the lash, the animal became incensed, and suddenly sprang upon Mr. Van Amburgh, who instantly was hurled with violence to the ground; from the strength and weight of his increased assailant. Mr. Van Amburgh, who is of Herculean case and possessing extraordinary muscular power, instantly perceived the intention of the animal, which was that of tearing him to pieces, and with the courage and presence of mind which few men possess, seized his foe by the lip of the lower jaw; and thus pinioned him as a bull dog would an ox at a bait. A long and fearful struggle now ensued, in the course of which both the man and the tiger rolled over several times. At length Mr. Van A. got the better of his foe by throwing him on his back, at the same time kneeling on his stomach; and, with his other hand, which was till now unengaged, commenced striking his prostrate animal with his clenched fist, the blows followed in quick succession, over the head, face and particularly the nose, until the blood flowed from the subdued animal who here quivered under the grasp of his conqueror. At length Mr. V. A. perceiving that he had completely overcome him, released his hold, and the animal finding himself at liberty, retired a short distance from his master, and crouched down as if severely suffering from the punishment he had received. It may here be proper to mention that the performers (so we understood) did not pay any attention to the struggle, considering that it was merely a rehearsal of the part to be played in the evening, until they saw him administering the severe chastisement as before described to the enraged animal, and his efforts to compel Mr. V. A. to release his hold. This encounter did not at all impede the entertainments of the evening.—*John Bull.*

THE BITER BITTEN.—A man in the dress of a workman, was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand sealed with five seals, and inscribed with an address, and a note that it contained 100 thalers in Treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was accosted by a passing, who asked him whom he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hands and requested that he would read the address. The reply was made as with an agreeable surprise. "Why: this letter is for me! I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger upon this demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an sursu corner to examine his prize, but on his breaking the seals, found nothing but a few blank sheets of paper, on which was written "done!"

The following dialogue is reported to have been held between an Irish teacher and one of his pupils, during an examination in Scripture History:
"Is there any account given, Phelim, of a dumb baste spaking?"
"Yes."
"What dumb baste was it that spake?"
"It was a whale."
"Yes: to whom did the whale spake?"
"To Moses in the bulrushes."
"What did the whale say to Moses?"
"Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."
"Very well: what was the Moses' reply?"
"Thou art the man."

Laconic.—Correspondence between a Yankee school-master in Mississippi, and his mother in Maine:
"May 15, 1838. Dear Son: Come home. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Your affectionate mother till death."
"July 4th, 1838. Dear mother: I won't come here. A setting hen never gets fat.—Your dutiful and obedient son."

Execution.—Two negroes, Lucinda and Andrew, lately convicted in Bath county Va., of the murder of Mr. Mayse's children, were executed, agreeably to their sentence, at the Warm Springs, on the 24th ult.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for Medical services rendered in 1837, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, for it is needless longer to disguise it, money we owe, and money we must have. After the 15th inst. all the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Dr. Ellison, who will exclusively have the entire settling of the same, and will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer immediately thereafter.
Nov. 1st, 1838.—St. ELLISON & BUYS.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

Stop the Murderers!

\$1000 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension of JOHN STEPHEN and SOLOMON STEPHEN, who murdered Martin Fraley, Sen'r. on the 8th October, inst. near Wolf's Ferry, in Hardin county, Tenn.

JOHN STEPHEN is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, inclined to curl, and very low forehead. The middle joint of the fore finger of his right hand is considerably enlarged, occasioned, it is supposed, by a hurt.

SOLOMON STEPHEN is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, stout built, a little inclined to be stoop shouldered, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, inclined to curl, and very high cheek bones.—The bones of his right hand have been broken near the middle of the palm, and occasion a considerable ridge on the back of his hand.

The Steps formerly resided in the Cherokee country in Georgia, and it is thought they will either make their way back to Georgia, or strike for Texas.

The above reward will be paid on their delivery in Hardin county, Tennessee, or a proportionable reward for either.

SALLEY FRALEY,
HENDERSON G. FRALEY,
JACKSON FRALEY,
SAMUEL LENOX.
October 20, 1838.—St.

Editors throughout Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana, who will give the above 3 publications, and forward their charge to Salley Fraley, Hamburg P. O., Hardin county, Tenn., shall be promptly paid.

David Hubbard & others,
VS.
C. W. Peters' heirs and others.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS DAY, the parties by their Attornies, and on complainant's motion, it appearing to the Court, that there are a great number of persons holding claims by Bond on the Complainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill mentioned; and the purchase money for some of the said Lots has not been paid:

It is therefore ordered and decreed, that James Crow, the Master in Chancery be, and he is hereby required and empowered to hear testimony and ascertain who are the persons holding such claims and entitled to such Lots; and which of such Lots have not been paid for, and that he give twenty days notice by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, of the time and place of his setting to receive such proof; and that he make his report of the same to the next term of this Court. A true copy from the Minutes.

JAMES CROW, Clerk.
ALL persons being interested in the above decree, may attend at my office in the town of Jacksonville on the third day of December next to file their proofs as described in the above decree.
JAMES CROW, Clerk and Master.
Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties.

Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq:
Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

DR. WM. THOMPSON,
AGAIN tenders his services to the citizens of Benton County, in the practice of Medicine, calculated to remedy most of the diseases incident to this climate. His residence is four miles north-east of White Plains in the edge of Rabbit Town Valley.
Oct. 4, 1838.

\$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 9th inst. a mulatto boy named CY. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; the fingers and part of the thumb was burnt off his right hand when a boy, yet he uses it very well in doing any ordinary work. His voice is somewhat fine, and he has rather a down countenance when spoken to; when he left he had iron on and was badly clothed, and is the same Negro that has been advertised in this paper this season.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I may get him.
THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Jacksonville, Alabama, Oct. 11, 1838.—4t.
Oct. 18th 1838, I have this day transferred the above described boy to Jacob T. Bradford and I do not consider myself bound for the one hundred dollars reward as above stated.
THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

A CARD.
W. R. MARTIN'S necessities require him to call indiscriminately upon all who are indebted to him either by note or account, to come and pay up. And as nothing but necessity forces this call he hopes it may be attended to; otherwise, he will be compelled to pass notes and accounts into other hands.
Nov. 1, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by money or otherwise; as he expects to leave the country shortly, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer.
Nov. 1, 1838.—St. D. WOOD.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods, and being anxious to close his business, respectfully requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note.
EDWARD ELAM.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, hereby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law.
Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—8t.

Jacksonville Private Institute.
OWING to certain unavoidable circumstances Mrs. Foster cannot be here at the time it was proposed to open the above institution, (1st November.) Miss Thompson will for the present take charge of the Young Ladies who may wish to join any of the classes at Col. Hoke's residence. In a few days the institution will go into operation as advertised.
Nov. 1, 1838.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 18th of September last, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of Benton County, in relation to the Estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased: Therefore all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please call and make payment.
E. L. WOODWARD,
Administrator.
Oct. 8th, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.
WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bbls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bbls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.
Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.
HUGH HENRY & SON.

To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEPER
HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is known I never sold on a credit. I hope those concerned will avail themselves of this notice; if they do not, they may expect to pay cost, and that in short order.
JAMES BLACK.
Sept. 26, 1838.—3t.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

ON the 3d day of December next, the undersigned will proceed to sell the 16th Section of School Land, in the 16th Township and 9th Range of the Coosa Land District.

TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ALLEN ELSTON,
JOSHUA TEAGUE,
NATHANIEL COBB. } Com.
October 25, 1838.—St.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—4t

CANE CREEK COTTON FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that his Cotton Factory is now in complete operation on Cane Creek 5 miles below Alexandria, and that he has now on hands, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large quantity of Spun Cotton of all Sizes and as good quality as can be spun at any Factory.

He also continues the Wool Carding Business.

At the same place, at the usual rates, and returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Persons wishing to have wool carded would do well to bring it early in the season, before the weather gets too cold.
Oct. 11, 1838.—4t. HENRY SHRADER.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store.
June 7, 1838.—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

MILLER & HURD.

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills, &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their cash only.
M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorised Agent in Jacksonville, who can give any information respecting and receive orders.
Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Dunham & Northrop's new buildings.

To Printers And Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2;
Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2;
Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minion on Brevier body;
Brevier on Minion body;
Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Brevier on Brevier body;
Burgois on Brevier body;
Burgois, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Burgois on Long Primer body;
Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Long Primer on Small Pica body;
Small Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Pica on Small Pica body;
Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Pica on English body;
English, Nos. 1 and 2;
Great Primer, Paragon, Double English, Double Paragon, Cannon;
Five Line Pica to Twenty;
Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25;
Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental;
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 Lines Pica Ornamental;
8, 10, 15 and 16 Lines Antique Shaded.
Also, a large and beautiful collection of Elements from pica to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of cap borders; near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rule, leads of various thickness; astronomical and physical signs; metal and brass dashes, from 3 to 30 ems long; great primer and double pica script on inclined bodies; diamond and nonpareil music of various kinds; antique light and heavy face two line letter; full face roman and italic two line minion, brevier, long primer and other black, nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accented furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CORNER & COOP.
Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Sept. 1, 1838.

Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our factory, provided they take twice the amount of the bills in type.

Jacksonville Private Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Conducted by Miss Thompson, M. A. Mrs. Foster.

It will be the design of the above institution, which it is proposed to open on the 1st day of November, to afford to pupils a regular and complete course of instruction; and the Teachers feel confident from the force they command, as well as from the advantages they have had in being educated at the North under the best masters together with their experience in teaching the branches each will assume charge of; that the school will be placed upon such a footing, as to make it, if adequate support be rendered, equal at least to any establishment of the kind in any part of the country.

It will be the constant aim in this Institution to develop and strengthen the reasoning faculties for which purpose the pupils will invariably be required to give illustrations of their own, or at least such explanations as shall be satisfactory. Some understanding is had of the subject, before any lesson is finally dismissed. All to be elucidated by whatever the teacher may at the time deem interesting or necessary. And the whole course of study is to be accompanied by a regular series of Lectures, to be delivered by Mr. Foster.

In conclusion, this undertaking is commenced to determine what a school conducted on just and liberal principles may effect in this country. The teachers are willing to obligate themselves to make every exertion in their power to entitle the patronage, they for this end, as well as to give any views to enrolment now solicit. It is acknowledged that institutions of this kind are much wanted. And it must be evident to all that the cannot be raised or supported without mutual effort. Neither can they be conducted without competent number of teachers, which of course infers no small expense. Still it is not intended to put this school above the reach of any who wish to make any reasonable exertion to give their daughters a rational education. And according to the charges will be as low as is consistent with the proper and as it is hoped permanent support of the establishment.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION & CHARGES.
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Elements of English, Mental Arithmetic and Writing.
SECOND Do. Reading; Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, History and delineation of Maps.
THIRD Do. The foregoing with Ancient Geo. Poetic History, Algebra, Trigonometry, Logic, Rhetoric & Eloquence, Natural and moral Philosophy, and composition.

EXTRA CHARGES.
Botany and Chemistry, \$5; Latin and Greek, \$10; French, \$10; Painting, ornamental and musical, \$10; Plain Needle Work and Embroidery, \$5; Fancy work and Chenille, \$5; Music, \$25; use of Piano, \$5.
Where a number of the extra branches are taught a deduction will be made; also in cases several in the higher classes in one family. Globes and a Philosophical Apparatus will be procured as soon as possible.
Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 4, 1838.

DESHIA, COMMISSIONER.

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DESHIA, COMMISSIONER.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1838.

Whole No. 97

VOL. II. No. 45.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY J. F. GILBERT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All advertisements are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement to the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

R. E. W. MCADAMS,
Clock & Watch Repairer.
WILL respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville, and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, his tract of Land near the Boiling Spring, containing about 105 acres; about 30 acres in a good state of cultivation, good comfortable cabins, &c. on a credit of one, two, and three payments. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn and Fodder, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Tools. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 1, 1838.—JAMES S. WRIGHT.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the FARM whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under good fence; dwelling and out houses. Also, a FIRST RATE GRIST SAW MILL.
There is water power sufficient for iron works and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said to be of good quality by those who are practical judges. The place is well watered both by limestone and free stone springs, and the quality of the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. A credit will be given on one, half, or two-thirds of the purchase money.
Nov. 15th, 1838.—BERRY BRITAIN.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,
AND
RECEIVING AND STORING COTTON
In WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known
WARE-HOUSE,

Known as **STEEPLEHILLS**, which, together with their own NEW COTTON SACS, will enable them to Store COTTON &c. in Safe and Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their ware houses being very near the Landing.
Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

Liberal advances always made when required.
P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCornack, on Main st. who are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c
which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton Stored in the ware house of Lightner & Miller.
Oct. 18, 1838.—11.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL.
THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, in the East Tennessee, and having opened a
HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Newbold, &c. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.
Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

NOTICE.
THE WARE-HOUSE & COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore transacted under the firm of F. WILSON & CO. will in the future be done by F. Wilson individually, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the said concern, and all persons having demands against said firm will present them, to said Wilson for payment.
Oct. 10, 1838.—3m. F. WILSON.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville, May 30, 1838.—1f.

W. R. HUNTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
MORRIS, ALA.
DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

From the N. O. Bee. INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Among the vessels lost on the Florida reef during the memorable gale of the 7th and 8th of September last, our readers may remember the brig Olney, Capt. Thomas. This vessel, which had left St. Jago de Cuba a few days previous, with a cargo composed of a million of cigars, a quantity of tobacco, and a large number of cedar logs, was wrecked on Friday, the 7th September, about 20 miles to the north of Cape Florida. She had attempted to anchor, but the tempest was so violent that both her anchors snapped like packthread, and she was driven high and dry on the Florida shore. The persons on board, comprising the crew of seven men, and a single passenger, remained in the wreckers in the neighborhood would come to their relief. Two days after the Olney had gone ashore, while the captain and crew were at breakfast, the report of rifles was heard. Every one rejoiced in the belief that assistance was at hand. On ascending the deck, what were the surprise and horror of these poor fellows, at beholding the brig in possession of some twenty ferocious and well armed Indians, who had collected on the starboard quarters, and who menaced them with immediate death in case of the slightest resistance. The crew were totally unarmed, and implicit obedience to the merciless savages constituted their sole chance of ultimate safety.

They were ordered by signs to remove the cigars from the hold and throw them on the beach. About one hundred half boxes had been removed, when Captain Thomas, a bold and irritable man, refused unconditionally to throw away any more of his cargo. One of the savages enraged at his disobedience, knelt him down with the butt end of his rifle. This was the signal of attack; a volley of bullets was immediately discharged at the unfortunate commander, and having been pierced by two balls, he was hurled, yet breathing, on the beach. One of the wretches perceiving that he still lived, seized the hatch bar and plunged it into his breast, extinguishing every remnant of life. The crew were then commanded to go on shore. Scarcely had they touched the land, when a second discharge of rifles was made, by which five were killed. Of the remaining two, one who had escaped unscathed, fled so fast that the Indians were unable to overtake him. The other, Johnson by name, sprung towards some low bushes which grew at a short distance, and having heard that green branches were considered by the savages as a token of peace, fortuitously betwixt himself of making an effort to have his life spared. He plucked one of the green bushes from the ground, fell on his knees, and held it up with signs of supplication. The savages understood the appeal, and he was for a moment safe. They gave him an axe, and pointing to a smock which was lying at some distance on the shore, bottom upwards, he was commanded to cut a hole into it. He obeyed, and the Indians took a quantity of beads out of it, which they made him carry to their encampment which was some miles from the spot. Having arrived there, it appeared that the savages had only postponed the death of the poor fellow, for several of the men levelled their rifles at him, and were about to fire, when a squaw rushed out of a wigwam; placed herself before him, and interceded so powerfully for his life, that the Indians left him unharmed, and entered their tents.

As soon as Johnson found himself unobserved, he started with all the speed which the love of life could infuse in his frame, and soon reached the brig. He ascended her sides, and stowed himself among a number of cedar blocks which were on the deck. He lay there for twenty-four hours, trembling with apprehension, and expecting momentarily the return of the Indians, when, most happily, two wreckers came in sight. The crew jumped on board the Olney, and were felicitating themselves on the excellent prize they had obtained, when the Indians were once more seen approaching. Johnson immediately appeared from his hiding place, and called to them to save themselves. They all jumped on the shore from the bows of the brig, which lay about two feet from the water. Johnson followed; and such was the desperate resolution produced by the dread of death, that though he knew nothing of swimming, he boldly struck out into the deep water, reached the wrecker's boats, was taken up, conveyed on board the America; from thence was carried to Key West, afterwards to Havana, in the United States schooner Wave, and was eventually conveyed to New Orleans. The other individual who saved himself by running, was likewise taken up by the America, and is now in Mobile.

We have this simple but thrilling narrative from the lips of George Johnson himself, and have little doubt of its entire accuracy. We have given it almost in the very language employed by him. As is not uncommon, he is indebted for his life to the interposition of a woman.

From Waterton's Natural History. FIGHT WITH A LION.

In the month of July, 1831, two fine lions made their appearance in a jungle some twenty miles distant from the cantonment of Rajpote. In the East Indies, where Captain Woodhouse and his two friends, Lieutenant Delamain and Lang, were stationed. An elephant was despatched to the place in the evening on which the information arrived, and on the morrow, at the break of day the three gentlemen set off on horse back full of glee, and elated with the hope of a speedy engagement. On arriving at the edge of the jungle, people were ordered to ascend the neighboring trees, that they might be able to trace the route of the lions in case they left the cover. After beating about in the jungle for some time the hunters started the two lionly strangers. The officer fired immediately and one of the lions fell to rise no more. His companion broke cover, and took off across the country. The officer now pursued him on horseback as fast as the nature of the ground would allow, until they learned from the men who held up flags by way of signal, that the lion had gone back into the thicket. Upon this three officers returned to the edge of the jungle, and having dismounted from their horses, they got upon the elephant Captain Woodhouse placed himself in the foremost seat. They now proceeded towards the heart of the jungle in the expectation of rousing the royal fugitive a second time. They found him standing under a large bush with his face directly towards them. The lion allowed them to approach within range of his spring, and then he made a sudden dart at the elephant, clung on his trunk with a tremendous roar, and wounded him just above the eye. While he was in the act of doing this, the two lieutenants fired at him, but without success. The elephant now shook him off, the lion seemed to have thrown him into the greatest consternation. This was the first time he had ever come in contact with so formidable an animal; and much exertion was used before his riders succeeded in urging him on again in quest of the lion. At last he became somewhat more tractable; but as he was advancing through the jungle, all of a sudden the lion, which had lain concealed in the high grass, made at him with redoubled fury. The officers now lost all hopes of keeping their elephant in order. He turned round abruptly, and was going away quite ungovernable, when the lion again sprang at him, seized his hinder parts with his teeth, and hung on them till the frightened animal managed to shake him off by incessant kicking.

The lion retreated farther into the thicket. Capt Woodhouse in the meantime firing a random shot at him, which proved of no avail, as the jolting of the elephant and the uproar of the moment prevented him from taking a steady aim. No exertions on the part of the officers could now force the terrified elephant to face his fierce foe, and they found themselves reduced to the necessity of dismounting. Determined, however, to come to still closer quarters with the formidable king of quadrupeds Capt Woodhouse took desperate resolution to proceed on foot in quest of him; and after searching about for some time, he observed the lion indistinctly through the bushes, and discharged his rifle at him but he was pretty well convinced that he had not hit him, for he saw the lion retire with the utmost composure into the thicker parts of the brake. The two lieutenants, who had remained at the outside of the jungle joined their companion on hearing the report of his gun.

The weather was intolerably sultry. After vainly spending a considerable time in creeping through the grass and bushes, with the hope of discovering the place of the lion's retreat, they concluded that he passed quite through the jungle, and gone off in an opposite direction. Resolved not to let their game escape, the lieutenants returned to the elephant, and immediately proceeded round the jungle, expecting to discover the route which they conjectured the lion had taken. Captain Woodhouse, however, remained in the thicket, and as he could discern the print of the animal's feet on the ground, he boldly resolved to follow up the trace at all hazards. The Indian game finder, who continued with his commander, at last espied the lion in the cover, and pointed him out to the captain, who fired, but unfortunately missed his mark. There was now no alternative left but to retreat and load his rifle. Having retired to a distance, he was joined by Lieutenant Delamain, who had dismounted from his elephant on hearing the report of the gun. This unexpected meeting increased the captain's hopes of ultimate success. He lost no time in pointing out to the lieutenant the place where he would probably find the lion, and said he would be up with him in a moment or two.

Lieut. Delamain, on going eight or ten paces down a steep track, got a sight of the lion, and instantly discharged his rifle on him.

Impens est fulvis, et vasta leonibus jar?
This irritated the mighty lord of the woods,

and he rushed towards him, breaking through the bushes (to use the captain's own words) in the most magnificent. Captain Woodhouse now found himself placed in an awkward situation. He was aware that if he refracted his steps in order to put himself in a better position for attack, he would just get to the point from which the lion fired, and to which the lion was making, wherefore he instantly resolved to stand still, in the hopes that the lion would pass by, at a distance of four yards or so, without perceiving him, as the intervening cover was thick and strong. In this, however, he was most unfortunately deceived, for the enraged lion saw him in passing, and flew at him with a dreadful roar. In an instant, as though it had been done by a stroke of lightning, the rifle was broken and thrown out of the captain's hand, his left arm at the same moment being seized by the claws, and his right by the teeth of his desperate antagonist. While these two brave and steady combatants, whose courage none could strain, were yet standing in mortal conflict, Lieutenant Delamain ran up, and discharged his piece full at the lion. This caused the lion and the captain to come to the ground together, while, Lieutenant Delamain hastened out of the jungle to reload his gun. The lion now began to crumple the captain's arm, but as the brave fellow, notwithstanding the pain which this horrid process caused, had the cool determined resolution to lie still, the lordly savage let his arm drop out of his mouth, and quietly placed himself in a crouching position, with both his paws upon the thigh of his fallen foe. While these were in this untoward situation, the captain unthinkingly raised his hand to support his head, which had got placed ill at ease in the fall. No sooner, however, had he removed it than the lion seized the lacerated arm a second time, crumpled it as before, and fractured the bone still higher up. This additional memento mori from the lion was not lost upon Capt Woodhouse; it immediately put him in mind that he had committed an act of imprudence in stirring. The motionless state in which he preserved after this wound, showed that he had learned to profit by the painful lesson.

He now lay bleeding and disabled under the foot of a mighty and irritated enemy. Death was close upon him, armed with every terror calculated to appal the heart of a prostrate and defenceless man. Just as this world, with all its flattering honors, was on the point of vanishing forever, heard two faint reports of a gun, which he thought sounded from a distance; but he was totally at a loss to account for them. He learned, after the affair was over, that the reports were caused by his friend at the outside of the jungle, who had flashed off some powder in order to be sure that the the nipples of his rifle were clean.

The two lieutenants were now hastened to his assistance, and he heard the welcome sound of feet approaching; but unfortunately, they were a wrong direction, as the lion was betwixt them and him. Aware that if his friend fired the balls would hit him, after they passed through the lion's body, captain Woodhouse quietly pronounced, in a low and subdued tone, to the other side! to the other side!—Hearing the voice they looked in the direction whence it proceeded, and to their horror saw their brave comrade in his utmost need.—Having made a circuit, they cautiously came upon the other side, and Lieutenant Delamain, whose coolness in encounters with wild beasts had always been conspicuous, from a distance of about a dozen yards, fired at the lion over the person of the prostrate warrior.

The lion merely quivered; his head dropped upon the ground, and in an instant he lay dead on his side close to his intended victim.

From the London Metropolitan. ABSURDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy, because it is not a certain hour.

To stand in water to your knees, fishing for trout, when you can buy them in clean dry market.

The heir of an avaricious uncle paying him the compliment of the deepest mourning.

To buy a horse from a near relation, and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

A man shall curse and swear at his groom or his tailor; but in polite company nothing so vulgar as an oath shall escape his lips.

To suppose that every one likes to hear your child cry, and you talk nonsense to it.

You have a dozen children with different dispositions and capacities, and you give them all the same education.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries, ignorant of the the history, constitution, manners, and language of his own.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money that you are in want of it.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to

his rich neighbors frequently; but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

That any one should despair of success in the most foolish undertaking in a world so overstocked with fools.

Such a man is indebted to you in a large sum of money, and has no means in possession or in prospect of paying you—that it may be utterly impossible for him to earn it by his industry, you immure him in a prison.

Two armies, who know not even the cause of quarrel, previously indulging in the work of slaughter on the sound of a trumpet and on beat of a drum, instantaneously stopping and reciprocally performing every act of kindness.

A man of superior talents and accomplishments is always pronounced conceited by the clowns who cannot understand him.

To be passionate in your family, and expect to be placid.

To buy a ticket in the lottery.

To salute your most intimate friend when he is walking with any great man.

To think every one a man of spirit who fights a duel.

To doubt what travellers report; because it contradicts our own experience, or surpasses our own conceptions.

The pronouncement those the most pious who never absent themselves from church.

To take offence at the address or carriage of any man, with whose mind and conduct we are unacquainted.

To expect punctuality from an idle man.

To laugh at the appearance or manners of foreigners, to whom we must appear equally ridiculous.

When you travel to insist on English fare, and not make your stomach a citizen of the world.

To think for yourself, and declare your real opinions in every society you frequent.

Not to think the man an impudent fellow who boasts of his humility.

To discontinue dealing with a tradesman to whom you owe a large sum of money which you are unable to pay.

To congratulate a hypochondriac on his good looks.

To tell a confirmed beauty that she looks much better than she did the last season.

To praise a daughter just come out in the presence of her handsome mother of five-and-thirty.

To give advice to, or argue with a fool.

To occupy the attention of a large company by the recital of an occurrence interesting to yourself alone.

To ask advice of a man who has always mismanaged his own affairs.

To pronounce dogmatically upon the conduct of all our neighbors and acquaintances, and not to give them credit for knowing their own circumstances and views of happiness better than we can pretend to.

To get up on a cold winter's morning to hunt a timid animal to death, and pronounce ourselves rational and benevolent beings.

To allow great actors the privilege of new modding the language and of pronouncing it ridiculously.

To expect that your friends will remember you after you have thought proper to forget them.

To call for bed chamber candles at 12 o'clock and remark to your friend, on a visit, that you forgot to ask him if he ever took supper.

Not to wear a great coat when our joints are aching with rheumatism, lest we should be thought delicate.

To make the grand tour, and associate only with your own countrymen.

To subscribe to any indefatigable collector for public charities, who has no visible means of subsistence.

Not to drink when you are thirsty, or eat when you are hungry.

To give any man, wise in his own conceit, a superior to you in life, a candid opinion when he asks your advice.

To fancy yourself a poet, because you can write verses.

To persecute sectarians by way of extinguishing them.

To live fifty years, and be surprised at anything.

"WHIG VICTORY!"—From the following which appears in the *Darien Telegraph* of the 9th instant, we find that the "Whigs" have achieved another splendid victory.

THE MOB AGAIN! OTTAGE!!—On the night of the 1st inst. a gang of ruffians, accompanied by a negro band of music, driven to despair by the great triumph of our independent fellow-citizen, Col. Norman J. McDonald, over the coalition formed by Major Wood and his allies, marched through our streets, yelling and shouting. They stopped several times before the office of this paper, and at length displayed their prowess by breaking our windows, and demolishing the door of our office!! Thus venting their spleen on inanimate things. After their "daring feat" was accomplished, they marched to the residence of the Major, who received them with open arms.

FANNON'S MARE.

The exploits of Fannon, the famous tory partizan of Randolph, would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction. He was a reckless fellow—bloody minded as the hounds of Hayti. He sometimes slew the helpless and innocent in cold blood—the coward! But he had that instinctive tone of bearing and authority that kept his people within the metes and bounds of his despotism. He and his party were one day resting themselves by a spring lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees. One of his subordinates, a big strong man, had got mad with him. His rage had been boiling in him for several days; and some fresh affront at the spring caused his anger to become ungovernable—he drew his sword and rushed at his captain swearing he would kill him. Fannon had stretched his slight form on the sword and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head. His devoted followers were around him and he heard the click of their locks as they cocked their rifles. Let him alone! cried Fannon, in his quick sharp tone. He laid still calm and self possessed with his keen dark eyes fixed on the raging lieutenant as he made a tremendous plunge at his breast.—But when the stroke came, its object swerved away like a snake, and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fannon's sharp blade passed thro' his gigantic frame—*Thus and thus I punish those who disregard my authority!*—and his eyes sparkled like a serpent's. The man sank to the earth forever.

But "Fannon's mare" is written at the top of this sheet, and she is the heroine of this present writing. Achilles had his Xanthos and Balios and Pedargos; Alexander had his Bucephalus; McDonald had his Selim. Fannon was a man of blood like them and like them he had his favorite and trusty charger; and Fannon's mare was worthy of her owner or even a better man. He called her the Red Doe, from her resemblance in color to a deer. She was a rare animal—fleet, powerful, intelligent, docile as a lamb—and her owner valued her, I dare say above king or country, or the life of his fellowmen. She bore him proudly and fearlessly in the bloody skirmish or the quick retreat. When he stood in the noisy council of his partizans, or in the silent ambush the faithful brute was by his side, ever ready to bear him whithersoever he would. But Fannon lost his mare.

Down on the east side of Little River the partizan and some four or five of his followers one day captured a man by the name of Hunter—a big from the country about Salis bury. This was a sufficient cause of death, and Fannon told the man he should hang him. Hunter was evidently a man of the times; but what could he do alone and defenceless with a dozen bitter enemies? It was a case of complete desperation. The rope was ready; and a strong old oak threw out its convenient branches. Fannon told him he might pray, for his time was come. The poor man knelt down and seemed absorbed in his last petition to a throne of mercy. Fannon and his men stood by; and the trusty mare stood among them with the reins on her neck. They began to be impatient for their victim to close his devotional exercises. But they soon discovered that there was more of earth than heaven in Hunter's thoughts; for he suddenly sprang on Fannon's mare bowed his head down on her powerful neck pressed his heels on her flanks and darted away like the wind!

The tory rifles were leveled in a moment—*Shoot high! shoot high!* cried Fannon—*save my mare!* The slugs all whistled over Hunter's back, save one that told with merriment, which tore and battered his shoulder dreadfully. He reeled on the saddle and felt sick at heart; but hope was before him—death behind, and he nerved himself for the race. On he sped. Through woods and ravines and brambles did that powerful mare carry him safely and swiftly. His enemies were in hot pursuit. They followed him by the trail of blood from his wounded shoulder. He came to Little River, there was no ford the bank was high and a deep place in the stream before him. But the foe came—he drew the reins and clapped his heels to her sides and that gallant mare plunged recklessly into the stream. She snorted in the spray as she rose, pawed the yielding wave, arched her beautiful mane above the surface and skinned along like a wild swan. Hunter turned her down stream in the hope of evading his pursuers and she reared and dashed through the flashing waters of the shoal, like lightning in the storm cloud.

But Fannon was on the trail, and rushing down the bank with all the mad energy that the loss of his favorite could inspire. Hunter turned the mare to the opposite bank; it was steep—several feet of perpendicular rock—but she planted herself on the shore at a bound and then away she flew over the interminable forest of pines straight and swift as an arrow—that admirable mare!

On and on did the generous brute bare her master's burden, till the pursuers were left far behind. Late in the evening Hunter rode into Salisbury, had the slug extracted from his shoulder, and after lingering some time with the effects of his wound and

he kept and cherished till she died of old age.

"None are all evil."—The subjoined feeling and benevolent sentiments are taken from the "Seventh Age of Shakespeare," in the September number of the Knickerbocker Magazine:

See the disappointed man the ruined spend-thrift the murderer, the drunkard, the thief, the liar, the traitor. Imagine their feelings they are men. You have your faults—you know you have. You cannot despise them. The very feeling that tells you you are their superior in all points, convicts you of inferiority. Oh, pity not the poor, for labor sweetens rest; pity not the sick, the lame, the blind the mourning mother, the orphan child—pity not these, as you pity the wicked! Vice is the accident of early education. Men are scattered like seeds in the field of the world, some fall in good ground, some in stony places, some in rank, weedy spots; oh, pity the wicked! They have still the power of reason, know what virtue is, and remember their early years, and peace that goodness breathes around the heart; peace like the serenity of early morning in the country. They stand with their immortal natures all solid and polluted. The bitter taunt and neglect of the world keeps them in mind of what they are and the soul talks to them in language bitterer than human fiend can utter to another. "Language," says a benevolent and eloquent clergyman, "implying scorn of our fellow beings, should not be used without extreme caution and discrimination, and without a feeling of evident pity and regret; that a being so nobly gifted should so degrade himself. The meanest knave, the basest prodigal, the reeling drunkard—what a picture does he present of a glorious nature in ruins! Let a tear fall as he passes. Let us blame and abhor if we must, but let us reverence and pity still. What hopes are cast down, what powers are wasted, what means, what indefinite possibilities of improvement are turned into disappointment. What is the man, and what might he be? The very body, with its fine organization, with its wonderful workmanship, groans and sickens, when it is made the instrument of base indulgence. The spirit sighs in its secret places, over its meanness, its treachery, and dishonor. There is a nobler mind, in the degraded body, that retires within itself, and will not look through the dimmed eye, and will not shine through the bloated and stolid countenance; there is a holier conscience that will not strengthen the arm that is stretched out to defraud; but some times makes that arm tremble with its paralysing touch, and sometimes shakes, as with thunder, the whole soul of the guilty transgressor. Take heart, poor sinner! thou weak brother of humanity! Be up and be a man; let not thy despair drive thee deeper still in guilt! Thou hast been sorely tried, but not for nothing. Not always shall it be so; not always shall thy body weigh down thy mind."

A busy man is one that seems to labor in every man's calling but his own, and, like Robin Good fellow does any man's drudgery that will let him. He is like an ape, that loves to do whatsoever he sees others do, and is always busy as a child at play. He is a great undertaker, and commonly as great an under performer; his face is like a lawer, buxom boy, that has always business in it; and as he trots about his head travels as his feet. He covets his neighbor's business, and his own is to meddle, not do. He is very lavish of his advice, and gives it freely because it is worth nothing, and he knows not what to do with it himself. He is a common barrister for his pleasure, that takes no money, but pettifogs gratis. He is very inquisitive after every man's occasions, and charges himself with them like a public notary. He is a great overseer of state affairs, and can judge as well of them before he understands the reasons as afterwards. He is excellent at prevarication, in conveniences, and finding out remedies when it is too late; for like prophecies, they are never heard of till it is too purpose. He is a great informer, always contriving at expedients, and will pass them with so much earnestness, as if himself and every man he meets, had power to impose them on the nation. He is always giving aim to state affairs, and believers that by screwing of his body, he can make them shout which way he pleases. He inquires into every man's history, and makes his own commentaries upon it, as he pleases to prey it. He wonderfully affects to seem full of employment, and borrows men's business only to put on and appear in, and then returns it only a little worse. He frequents all public places, and, like a pillar in the old exchange is hung with all men's business both public and private, and his own is only to expose them. He dreads nothing so much as to be thought at leisure, though he is never otherwise, for though he be always doing, he never does nothing.—*Saturday News.*

An Attempt to examine the Dead Sea.—The following is an extract from a letter from Syria, in the Southern Religious Telegraph, dated Beyroot, March 15th, 1838:

"I mentioned on a former occasion, that an attempt had been made by an Irish gentleman to explore the Dead Sea, but that he was taken sick and died. The attempt has been renewed by a Mr. Moor. He applied

protection—not getting what he wished, he applied to a still higher authority, and as I understand to the Vice Roy of Egypt. After waiting and trying for six or eight months, and perhaps more, in vain, he had to abandon the attempt. The Turks have a strange unwillingness to grant such requests. They make a kind of merit in refusing permission in such cases.—It is much to be regretted that this last effort, has failed, as a full account of said sea would have a peculiar interest to the christian world at large."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—M. Sorel, a distinguished French chemist, has invented a method of coating iron with zinc, the effect of which is to protect the former metal from oxidation, even under the action of acids or salt water. A multitude of experiments have been tried by men of great scientific research and experience, by which the protective quality of zinc, has been fairly tested. Among other things ascertained is the fact that an iron cable each of the links of which is charged with a small portion of zinc, will be preserved from rust even when immersed in salt. One of the ways in which this discovery will prove of immense value, will be the preservation of iron balls and other projectiles used in military service, by which a vast amount of loss will be prevented. The September number of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" contains some very important details on the subject. The mode in which the preservation is accomplished, is on the supposition that a galvanic action is produced by the approximation of these two metals, which protects the material from the influence of agents calculated to create rust. As is very properly remarked by the gentlemen who have investigated the matter the application of this coating will be found eminently useful in bridges and other structures in which iron is much used. *Newark daily Advertiser.*

The negro fellow who recently murdered Mr. BAXTER and his two children in Pickens District, was soon after apprehended in Georgia brought back to Pickens, tried and executed on the 19th ult. He made a full confession of his guilt, in which he states that he was instigated to commit the robbery by his form master, RILEY, who we are informed, has left the country.

The confession, which was made in the presence of a large concourse of spectators and committed to writing, has been sent to us for publication. He recounts numerous thefts and robberies, of which he and his master RILEY have been guilty within the last few years and gives the names of his master's "clan," as well as of those whose property was taken.

Greenville S. C. Mountaineer, Nov. 2.

Outrageous Seduction and Amalgamation.—About noon on Tuesday intelligence was received at the police office that a negro man, who resided at a den in Anthony street, known as Hoffman's building, which is crammed with blacks of the lowest grade, and that he had living with him a white girl of a very respectable appearance. They had thus lived there about three weeks; and the most that was known of them was they had come together from West Chester, Pa.—From the facts, as far as they could be obtained by him Justice Hopkins entertained a suspicion that there was something wrong about this unnatural connexion more than the mere union of a really degraded white girl with a negro; and indeed he was strongly inclined to the belief that she had met with foul play somewhere.—He accordingly took with him officers Sparks and Merritt, and brought both the negro and the girl up to the police office, for the purpose of investigating the affair. The negro, who says his name is David Smith, and who is an uncommonly fine looking fellow, was arrested in the street by officer Merritt.—Mr. Sparks found the girl at the infamous den in which Smith had placed her. She is a Quakeress, about 20 years of age, of rather comely countenance, and genteel appearance; and she stated, when questioned as to the deplorable situation in which she was found, that her name was Lydia Williamson; that her father is a highly respectable farmer of West Chester Pa. and that she had been seduced from her home and her friends by the negro Smith, and had eloped from home with him.—He at first pretended that they had been married on the way hither; but being detected in several misstatements in cross-questioning, that subject, he finally acknowledged that they never had been married. Their respective statements were taken in writing, and he was locked up for detention till the parents of the unfortunate girl can be apprised of her situation and such steps be taken as shall be deemed proper. She also was taken charge of by Justice Hopkins, for the same purpose. *N. Y. Sun.*

BLOOD SHED AT LAST.—We understand that a party of four regulars were conducting twelve Indians from North Carolina when about dark on Friday last, the Indians made concerted attack upon their guard—killed and scalped two of the regulars, and wounded a third dangerously and then made their escape. Gen. Scott has turned the regulars, not yet left for the West upon these mountain Indians, supposed to be several hundred in number; & has also called for a company of volunteers for the same service. A part of this force has already march-

ed to the mountains, and the remainder will set off as soon as possible.—Gen. Scott has determined on a summary course with these straggling refugees. We think, however, it will be difficult to find them. *Athens Tenn. Cour. Nov. 9.*

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—WHITE PATH, a distinguished chief of the Cherokee tribe, died near Hopkinsville Ky. a few days since, aged 75 years. He was in company with the first detachment of emigrating Cherokees who passed through here a week or two ago. The Hopkinsville Gazette says of his burial:

He was a distinguished chief of their tribe—had been a great warrior, and for many years a member of the Cherokee Council. He was interred near Nashville road and a monument of wood painted to resemble marble, erected to his memory on which is inscribed his name, and the station he occupied among his people. A tall pole with a flag of white linen attached to it, was placed at the head of his grave. This honor, we are told, has been immemorably paid to their departed chiefs. White Path will no more mingle in the councils of his nation or hear the battle cry.

"The warrior's cold and lowly laid,
His foeman's dread, his people's aid."

From the Hamilton Gazette.

THE VENERABLE COL. WHITE IS NO MORE.

Col. White of Abingdon, Va. departed this life on Saturday the 20th Oct. at Wythe Court House Va. He had been ill with the fever for some time previous, but great hopes were entertained by his family and friends that the attack was of too mild a type, to prove fatal. But in this they were mistaken, and are thus unexpectedly left to mourn the loss of one, who by indefatigable exertion, and commendable economy has accumulated a fortune second to none in the State. Col. White's field of operation was quite extensive—extending from Virginia, into Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and perhaps to a limited extent into one or two other States.—We are informed that Mr. Thomas Wilson of Winchester is appointed one of the Executors to close Col. White's business in Tennessee. A more judicious appointment than Mr. Wilson could not have been made. We have not learned who were appointed for other States.

The highest inhabited places in the known world are in Peru. The cottages at the source of the Ancomarca, are at an elevation of 15,720 feet above the level of the sea. The village of Tacora is 14,275 feet high. Potosi, once containing a population of 150,000, is 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. *London's Europe.*

Resumption in Tennessee.—The Nashville papers announce that on the 1st of January next, a full and complete resumption of Specie payments will take place on the part of all the Banks in that city and their Branches.—*Mont. Adv.*

By a slip from the office of the New York Gazette, we learn that there has been an extensive outbreak in Lower Canada, and that Sir John Colbourne has again declared the district of Montreal under Martial Law. The volunteers have all been placed on full and permanent pay with allowances the same as soldiers of the line and the Lieut. Governor has sent to the Lower Provinces for additional troops.—*Id.*

Too true for a Joke.—A couple of distinguished federal gentlemen met a few days since in one of the cars from Philadelphia and after the usual salutations, one of them remarked, "Well, I think the Whig cause is looking up." "Yes," replied the other, "it can't look otherwise, for it is flat on its back."

NASHVILLE, NOVEMBER 9.

RESIGNATION OF HUGH L. WHITE.—We understand that the resignation of the Hon. Hugh L. White, Senator in Congress was received by the Governor on yesterday. Whether the Judge was prompted to this movement by ill health, a hope of becoming the sole candidate of the whigs at the next Presidential election, or a determination, in person to endeavor to save the sinking cause of whiggery in this State, by shoving Gov. Cannon off the track, we will not undertake to determine at present. Time, the great revealer of all secrets, will solve this among the rest.—*Union.*

YANKEEISM.—The brig William, Capt Underwood, sailed from this port some months ago with the machinery complete for a cotton factory, with men, women, boys and girls, to run it, bound to San Blas at the mouth of the river Santiago, on the West coast of Mexico. News has just been received of her safe arrival. There the owner of the cargo intends to put his "nations" in operation, by way, we suppose, of extending the "American system."

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

We are authorized to state, that Gen Lowe the President of the Branch Bank in this place has succeeded in selling, in New York half a million dollars of the State Bonds to be redeemed in four and six years. We are also further informed that an abundant supply of specie is ordered and that

the Huntsville Branch will certainly resume specie payments on the first Monday in January next; on which day the Banks in Mobile will also resume, instead of 1st December as mentioned in our last.—*Democrat.*

ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Slips from St. Louis of the 1st inst. (says the Mobile Advertiser) were received yesterday, which were filled with detailed statements of the Mormon difficulties on the Western frontier. The "storm" which has been for some time gathering has burst forth. CIVIL WAR HAS COMMENCED—BLOOD HAS BEEN SPILT, and great consternation and excitement prevails throughout the State. We publish below some extracts, which will show what these fanatics are doing and the intense excitement which pervades the State.

(From the Missouriian.)

THE MORMONS—WORSE TROUBLE.—An express to the Governor passed through this place on Wednesday, bearing authentic intelligence of renewed aggressions on the part of this devilish or deluded people. Welcoming room for the various depositions (copies of which are in our office,) and must content ourselves with a relation of their stance. They are, to effect, that men, women and children are driven from their homes, and their beds in Daviess, into the prairies—sometimes without even the preparation of shoes for the young ones. Houses have been burned—the county Jail (Gallatin) was burned (including the Post Office and County Treasury.)—the civil magistrates are defied, and the sword and the symetar are made to represent alike the law and the fact,—the right and the remedy!

We have done with counsel, because it might be again unheeded, (concretized) and we hence conclude our notice with a copy of the letter of a respectable saluberr, addressed to the Commander in Chief. His name is withheld in consideration, alone, of the Terror of the Times—but we have his written authority to give it up to anyone who may feel himself aggrieved. Even the best disposed people may learn, anon, that devils can only be fought with fire.

Later and more Dreadful News.—The simultaneous tolling of the bells aroused us from our pillow last night to hear the rehearsal of the most barbarous atrocities. The following letters, which speedily assembled in the Court House, embody the principal facts, as succinctly, as possible, and which we could substitute—and we here submit them without further comment, that the authors are gentlemen of the first respectability. The meeting last night adjourned to meet again at 9 this morning, for the purpose of organizing and marching to evening or to-morrow.

SNOWDEN'S Oct. 25, 1838.
Col. Jones: Sir—News has just reached us here, that the Mormons have attacked and cut to pieces Capt. Bogard's company of 50 men, except three or four who have escaped. They say the Mormon force is 400. Richmond is threatened to-day. If you can spare them, I wish you to send two or three companies of troops, and march to Richmond with all speed.

Yours in haste,
GEO. WOODWARD,

Aid to Gen. Parks
CARROLLTON, Oct. 25, 1838.

Gentlemen: News of an appalling nature has just reached us. Capt. Bogard, who was ordered with his company to guard Frontier Ray county, was attacked and captured by immense numbers. They are guarding their own frontier.—But five or six days ago, three reports of a cannon were heard in the direction of Richmond. Fire has been heard in various directions, and is no doubt but that these inflated devils have attacked Richmond;

The news of their burning and pillaging already reached you. They have, undoubtedly, captured the cannon, and taken prisoners, probably killed many. Do not let this be a scene of desolation. Do not let this be a scene of this time; and their movement will be at this place. Risk is threatened. Bring all the men you can and let us check them in their course of destruction and devastation.—They are going on with giant strides to the climax of anarchy, civil war and desolation. W. Baker will explain all.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Oct. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of all the outstanding Treasury Notes, bearing date on or before the 21st day of January 1838—being those issued in pursuance of an act of Congress of the 12th of October 1837, will now be paid, on presentation to the Treasury in advance of this period, they fall due.

Each parcel of notes offered for redemption should be accompanied with a schedule showing the dates and sums of the several notes, and the rates of interest thereon.

Holders will be accommodated in the payment of or near their places of residence, whenever practicable.

LEVI WOODBURY
Secy of the Treasury
This is the way the bankrupt government is reducing its irredeemable

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOV. 22, 1838.

The Legislature of Georgia convened on Monday the 5th inst. Charles Dougherty was elected Speaker of the Senate, Bryant, Doorkeeper, and Messenger, Joseph Day was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; Dyson, Clerk, House, Messenger, Eadon Doorkeeper.

According to the provisions of the graduation of the Creek Indian reservations advertised to take place at Talladega, on the 17th of and at Tuskegee on Monday the 24 Dec. has postponed.

The Southern Advocate, published at Huntsville, has passed from the hands of Mr. N. O. Messrs. Wm. H. Smith and Wm. B. Figg. The Clay Flag is still nailed to the mast; new proprietors, however, in their address to their patrons, declare their willingness to "abide the decision of a National Convention, fairly and legitimately expressed."

But a few days since news was received of the peaceable settlement of the Mormon difficulties in Missouri, and the Mormons represented as people "more sinned against than sinning." This news was immediately followed by accounts, which leave little room to doubt of the commencement of hostilities by these deluded people under the most aggravating circumstances. In these days of protracted small wars, no difficulty of this nature is too insignificant to be regarded with interest. The Mormon standard may become a rallying point for outlaws and refugees from justice, and thus much confusion and bloodshed ensue before they are finally suppressed.

Penitentiary System.—A late number of the Alabama Republican contains some very appropriate remarks and facts drawn from correct data, on the saving which would accrue to the State under the Penitentiary System when contrasted with the present mode of imprisonment, where criminals are supported at the public expense. Aside from the difficulty of suiting the punishment to the nature and extent of the crime, under the present criminal laws of the State; it is shown in the article above alluded to that supposing the number of prisoners to amount to 61 under the present system it would cause an annual tax of \$12,000 dollars, which would yield a profit to the State of \$90. And supposing the number of prisoners to amount to 200, will yield a State revenue of \$18,000. This amount it is supposed, when added to 11,000 which the state is taxed while without a Penitentiary, would keep constantly at school 1140 children, whose parents might not be able to educate them. But there are other reasons in support of the Penitentiary system, more important in their bearing than any merely pecuniary considerations. As the session of the legislature approaches, public attention appears awakened to the subject, and so far as we are able to judge, both the press and people of the State are generally in its favor. It may be that the Legislature at the approaching session will be too much occupied with business requiring their immediate attention to mature a plan, but cannot however be very long before the public voice will be obeyed in the establishment of a Penitentiary System.

MR. EDITOR:

So various are the views of the citizens of this village in relation to an act of incorporation, and of what kind of corporation will most fully meet the approval of all; and so far as I am concerned anxious to execute their wishes—I have therefore respectfully to ask, through the columns of your paper, a public meeting upon that subject, to be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening next.—Trusting that as all are interested, all may attend, and determine upon such course as it may please them I should pursue.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
W. B. MARTIN.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 15th inst. the attention of your readers was attracted to the "painful reflections" of a "Spectator," and after reading his "woe begone tale," for the life of me, I could not conclude whether his object was to puff the public spirited Judge, who presided over the deliberations of the early settlers of Jacksonville, or to delude the other gentleman whose name figured so conspicuously in the body of his "painful reflections." If a disinterested wish to place the Judge before the community in a favorable light had prompted the "Spectator" to parade his name before the public, I think, in these fault finding times, the Judge ought to excuse him; but if he was prompted by a desire to injure the standing of the other gentleman in the eyes of the community and elevate the Judge upon his downfall, I cannot help thinking, that every being, in whom there is one drop of "the milk of human kindness," must regret that "Spectator" suffered such feelings to enter his bosom. What cause, the author of Spectator, particularly, has to labour under the weight of such "painful reflections," I cannot divine; and not knowing, positively, who he is, I am unable to say, whether he has not contributed more, in bringing upon himself, some of the "painful reflections," than the Trustees of the Male Academy.

I was not among the first settlers of Jacksonville, consequently, know nothing about the meeting to which "Spectator" alludes; yet, there are some facts, introduced in the "painful reflections," that I am cognizant of; and as one of the inefficient members of the board of Trustees of the male academy, I deem it my duty to notice some, at least, of the side-wishes made by "Spectator."

Is "Spectator" a citizen of Jacksonville? If

he is, did he support the Rev. teacher, under whose auspices, the Male Academy, as he says, "went into successful operation," and "went on at first with peace and harmony." If he continued to give that teacher, his support, and others, without just cause, abandoned him, I admit, it was a source of "painful reflection;" yet, of some of the Trustees, he has no right to complain; for I, for one, was willing to continue him, on the two grounds, that I did not believe we would be likely to better ourselves; and that I am not an advocate for sudden changes in teachers; even if the first teacher had some faults, and no man is exempt, I like the maxim, that it is "better to suffer the ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

But if the Spectator abandoned him, as I am inclined to suspect he did, and placed his children under the care of other teachers, he, in that case, has no right to lay the cause of his "painful reflections," with regard to the first teachers of the male school, at any other person's door.

The present course of the trustees, appears to bring "painful reflections" to the "Spectator," and for my part, I am unable to see the why or the wherefore. They have given up the house to a very worthy gentleman, whose whole department, of a school, and who, I took no hand in displacing the first teacher for the present one, I would now dislike as much, to see him displaced for another, without better grounds than the novelty of change, or personal prejudice.

The conduct of the trustees towards the present teacher of the Male Academy, I think, deserves no censure; they do not fetter down the teacher to dogmatical rules and regulations, but, knowing that he is more experienced and better qualified than themselves, they leave the economy of the school entirely to him.

I would beg to ask "Spectator," provided, he is a citizen of Jacksonville, and has children to be educated, whether he patronizes the present teacher of the Male School? If he does, as the school is not as well sustained, as it deserves, in my humble opinion, he then has some grounds, on that score, for "painful reflections."

"Spectator" says, "I forbear at present to write the history of the Female Academy, but make a passing remark and pass on." He however ridicules, though rather in a facetious manner, a mere suggestion, which was not insisted on, by one who contributed largely to the building, that, as the house was unoccupied, and as the teachers of the Jacksonville Private Institute for young Ladies, were willing to pay a fair rent, that it be leased to them, for a short term. I can see nothing criminal or ridiculous in the suggestion, nor can I see that the house or the builders could have been injured, even if the lease had been effected, if for a term that was not too long.

I would remind "Spectator" that no public tax was levied to erect that building; but that it was built by private subscription, at a very heavy expense, comparative to a few individuals; to keep it in good repair, & to make further essential improvements, must, necessarily, continue to require additional expense; then, where would have been the harm in leasing it for a short time, to persons, who would have used it alone for the purpose originally contemplated by the builders; by which a fund could have been raised to keep it in repair. By the way, as one who contributed as liberally as any other, towards the building, I am anxious that the doors should be cheerfully opened, apart from school hours, to those denominations of religion, who are destitute of houses of worship, and I am always willing to add my mite, for the erection of churches, for every denomination, as religious toleration is my political creed.

With regard to the facilities now offered in Jacksonville for acquiring a first rate education, for either sex, there is no cause for "painful reflections." In the scope of my observation, I have seen no village, that can boast of more talent and capacity, engaged in teaching than Jacksonville. There are now, no less than six teachers employed in giving instructions on all the branches from the elementary to the higher of the sciences, with music and painting and the Latin, Greek and French Languages. Instead of a "painful look upon this as a pleasing reflection and hope that we may always have it in our power by duty appreciating, to keep such talent among us, and not be compelled to send our sons and daughters away, to procure an education.—And should we not, at all times, be able to get along harmoniously, let us at least endeavor to cultivate a spirit of forbearance, and allow something for each other's prejudices and predilections, and altho, we may differ in our notions of education, politics or religion, let us not suffer it to enter our social relations, and then we shall have no cause for "painful reflections."

Before I conclude, I would inform "Spectator" that as regards the incorporation petition, he has been a presuming misinforming, for the gentleman, who was active in getting it up, at the request of some of his friends, directed that it should not be presented. I hope for the peace and well being of our village that "Spectator's" hereafter, will be less personal either in his praises or dispraises, for how much sower we are inclined to cavil among ourselves, let us not parade our private opinions before the public gaze. To improve the moral condition of our village and to repair old breaches in our social circles should be the constant aim of every CITIZEN.

MOBILE MARKET, Nov. 10.

REMARKS.—We have but little change in the business appearance of our city within the past week to note. Our merchants are making active preparations for the approaching business season, which, when our rivers permit, may be expected to open at once, with a brisk demand, for all kinds of merchandise and produce—to meet which they are prepared with full stocks, except, perhaps, Western produce, the usual receipts of which are retarded, by the continued low state of the western rivers.

There is, however, a certain amount of business to be done, whether it come early or late, will not affect the result—many fine stores have been erected within the last year, and other improvements made; calculated to facilitate business operations, and make room for the usual number of new comers to our city.

COTTON.—About 700 bales have been sold the past week, at prices ranging from 12 1/2 to 14 3/4 cts. which has nearly cleared the market, there being not over 150 bales on sale. No good and fair, or ordinary received the past week. Received this week 871 bales, previously 4062 bales—making 4933. Exported to Boston, 361, New York 574, Philadelphia 72—total, 1013—leaving stock on hand, 3923 bales, against 10,585 bales same time last year. We quote—good and fair, nominal; good fair, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; fair, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4; middling, 12 1/2 to 13; ordinary, nominal.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. Calhoun, in his recent speech at Greenville, concludes with the following beautiful illustration of the danger of chartering a National Bank:—A woodman said he humbly petitioned the Forest to grant him a small piece

of timber, a very small piece indeed, in order that he might make a helve for his axe. The Forest held a council and granted the apparently moderate request. The woodman shaped and felled his helve, and returning soon felled the forest around him. The axe Mr. C. remarked was the bank. Give it a charter, and you supply the helve, and soon the tree of American liberty will fall prostrate before it.

Toast of Senator Buchanan of Pennsylvania:

"State Banks of moderate capital: HIGHLY USEFUL to the people, when properly conducted. The DEMOCRACY OF THE COUNTRY seek not to destroy but to regulate them; not to lessen their power to do good in their own appropriate sphere, but to prevent them from doing evil, by becoming corrupt and corrupting political engines."

These are the sentiments of the democracy of the Union, and yet the opposition denounce them as agrarians, levelers, &c.

UPPER CANADA.—The following proclamation, or order, has been issued by Governor Arthur, of Upper Canada, in consequence of the rumors of the fresh disturbances being in contemplation by the rebels and those who "sympathize" with them:

Adjutant General's Office, Toronto, 25th October, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received certain information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed, by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States, with a view to force upon this Province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this province with lawless war, plunder and devastation.

The Lieutenant Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families, and their homes;—but the Lieut. Governor now conceives that the time is come when it should be unjust to Her Majesty's loyal people, to risk the consequences of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government, to preserve peaceable relations towards these colonies; and therefore for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise among a peaceable population, in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieutenant Governor is induced to call out

once more a portion of the gallant militia of Upper Canada, as a volunteer force in the full confidence and certainty that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers, to call out a portion of the militia of the province.

The Lieut. Governor assures the loyal inhabitants of the province; that he is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally many among them who have not forgotten their allegiance to Her Majesty, or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the brigands at present, to save themselves from insult and violence.

By command of His Excellency,
Sir GEORGE ARTHUR:
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adj. General Militia.

Operation of the Sub-Treasury.—The St. Louis Bulletin states that the special agent for the payment of money to the Winnebago Indians, has lost \$15,000 of the money at Fort Crawford. It is well known (says the Bulletin) that the Indians are always paid in this cash, as the story goes, the money was taken in kegs into the garrison and placed for safe keeping in the magazine. The building was undermined, and three or four kegs of \$5,000 each, abstracted, and conveyed to the river, where three of the kegs were probably carried off by water. A fourth ke was said to have been burst open, and was abandoned by the thieves.—Boston Courier.

From the following article it would appear that the operation of Sub-Treasury even in this case was very good:

Money Recovered.—The Free Press (Mineral Point) Wisconsin Territory, of the 9th inst. says: "We understand that ten thousand dollars of the money which was stolen at Fort Crawford, (Prairie du Chien) was found buried in the fort. It was taken by the soldiers one of whom in endeavoring to get a supply was discovered by the watch who immediately apprehend him. He said he had nothing to do with the persons who committed the robbery, but accidentally seeing them securing it, was anxious before he apprized any one of its concealment to help himself, which he was about to do pretty liberally, for when discovered, he had already filled both legs of his pantaloons. The keg, containing five thousand dollars, has not yet been found. Several engaged in this speculation have been secured; the remainder have given leg bail.—New Era.

Had this been paper money it would have been more easily carried off, and all have taken leg bail with ease.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Burgundy at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the evening of the 1st October inclusive containing London dates of the evening of 29th September.

The political news of no interest. Communication by railway and steamboats between Paris and London, is now complete.

The London Herald announces that drafts to all the regiments in Jamaica and the Windward and Leeward Islands amounting to 50 officers, and 500 rank and file, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness and embark as soon as means of conveyance can be provided. It is supposed that these additions to the West India force are prospective toward Canada.

The weather for the week end Sept. 28, had been wet and gloomy, for some miles round London, but the rain was not welcome.

A collision had taken place on the Great Western railway—caused by a thick fog—in which three cars were destroyed, but no persons was hurt. Damage about £2,000.

Advices from New York to the 8th of September had been received in London, by the Roscoe and North America.

The trouble between France and Switzerland has been settled by the voluntary withdrawal of Louis Bonaparte, who had set out for England, after returning to the Government of Thurgau his certificate of naturalization.

The Recherche frigate, sent some time ago on an exploring expedition, had returned after reaching 80 degrees north latitude: the farther prosecution of the voyage was prevented by the intensity of the cold, the mercury being 67 1/2 below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

Intelligence had been received at Paris, from Spain, that Gen. Alax had a fight with the Carlists and been defeated, with considerable loss. Espartero was at Panceron on the 17th of Sept. There was great activity in the Carlist ranks. Gen. Orma (Christino) has been accused in the command of the army of the center by General Van Hellen. The contract with the Rothschilds, for the produce of the quick-silver mines, was finally signed on the 20th, the bankers advancing fifty millions of francs, in monthly instalments of ten millions.

A new commercial convention has been signed between France and Belgium, which is said to depart considerably, from the prohibitive system that has so long existed.

The petition for an electoral reform got up by the National Guards of Paris, is obtaining signatures in many of the principal towns of France.

A letter from Alexandria says that the Pacha of Egypt is greatly incensed at the new commercial treaty entered into the Turkey with France and England, and that in consequence of it he has again declared his determination to proclaim his independence of the Porte.

The report of the death of Dr. Francia, the dictator of Paraguay, has been contradicted by a letter from M. de Humboldt written in July at which time the dictator was in good health.

The Paris papers announce the death of the Duchess de Broglie. She was the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staël. Some cases of the plague have appeared at Constantinople.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at private sale a LOT in the Town of Alexandria, upon which is a two story Dwelling House and Kitchen, with other improvements. For further information apply to me at Alexandria.
J. M. RAIFORD.
Nov. 22, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

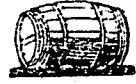
BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Benton County, the Subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the 24th day of December next, at the late residence of Elizabeth McGrellis deceased, near Chambers old place, on Tarrapin Creek; all the personal property of the said Elizabeth McGrellis, not disposed of by will: Consisting of THREE NEGROES; CORN, FODDER, and other articles too tedious to mention.
TERMS.—Twelve months credit. The purchaser giving Bond with approved Security.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth McGrellis, deceased, were on the 22nd inst. granted by the Hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, to the undersigned—All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—6t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
LATE OF MOBILE, AND FORMERLY OF SELMA,
Has opened a Store in
EAST AND WEST WETUMPKA,

FOR the purpose of carrying on a General Grocery & Commission Business. At his Stores on either side of the River, may be found almost all kinds of

Groceries and Provisions

Usually kept in this market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house.

His Store in East Wetumpka is south of the Bridge, on Main street; and in West Wetumpka, one door east of W. Kidd & Co. West Bridge street.

He will also receive, at either Store, Consignments of all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, such as Bacon, Hams, Lard, Corn in sacks, Butter, Bagging, Rope and Twine; and hopes, from his experience and attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public. Nov. 22—m3m.

The Talladega Register and Jacksonville Republican will please insert the above once a month for three months, and send their bills to this office for collection.—W. C. S.

VALUABLE LAND
TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year his Plantation in Talladega County, Ala. one mile above Syllacauga, on the road leading from Wetumpka to Jacksonville, containing three hundred acres, in fine repair for cultivation. The land is fresh and fertile, the situation healthy, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton; also a good Cotton Gin and Packing Screw, with many other conveniences. Any person wishing to rent will call on my brother Joshua Oden, (who is also my agent in this case,) residing in the immediate vicinity of the above described premises.

ALEXANDER ODEN.

November 22nd, 1838.—5t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S
SALE.

THE undersigned will proceed to sell on the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of John Gay, deceased, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend.—Sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.

JANE GAY, Adm'x.

November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of John Gay, dec'd. were on 26th day of October last, granted by the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.

Nov. 22, 1838.—6t. JANE GAY, Adm'x.

State of Alabama: Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT.

THIS day came Edward L. Woodward, Adm'r of the estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased, and filed a petition praying that an order of sale be granted to sell the north-west half of Lot No. 29 in the town of Jacksonville, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue citations to the heirs of said estate, to be and appear in the Town of Jacksonville on the 26th day of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.

It is further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Laura Adelaide Mitchell, heir of James M. Mitchell, deceased, is a minor heir, and resides out of the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that Edward Elam be appointed Guardian ad litem for said Laura Adelaide, to answer and defend against said Petition: It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for four successive weeks, requiring all persons interested to appear at the time aforesaid, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.

Copy Test. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

COUNTY COURT.

November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

Stop the Runaway.

LEFT Jacksonville on the 19th day of this inst. A stout athletic man, who reported when here to be by the name of Jasper Tucker, Painter by trade; though he is a free man, and as such he has a right to go to and fro through these United States without a pass, yet it ought, and should be understood to be on certain conditions, that the wayfaring man should be allowed to travel in peace and uninterrupted, to-wit: upon his paying his tavern and grocery bills, together with all other little debts he may contract, as he may pass along. Said Tucker made a short stay in this place, and while here, contracted tavern and grocery bills, and kept himself out of jail by telling ingenious lies, and making fair promises; so it is, he deceived us all, and has made his elopement and left us, (using an old adage) the bag to hold. I have reason to believe that he has bent his course towards Rome, Georgia. He went off indebted to me about 18 3/4 dollars, and I will venture to give (though times are hard) 18 3/4 cents reward, but will not pay unless for fetching him back neither Jail fees. Tavern keepers would do well to require pay in advance, and the Grocery keeper to make him plank down the sevenpence before they draw the pint, and on his refusing to comply, lead him to the door, give him an Irishman's hint and let him pass on.

J. B. PENDLETON.

November 22, 1838.

JOB PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. No. 46.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1838.

Whole No. 98

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY J. F. GRANT.
No subscription received for less than one year in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an agreement to the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. Liberal discount will be made on advertisements run for six or twelve months.

LOOK OUT.

CHRISTMAS is not far distant, and but few have yet called to see their accounts. We have many debts due which should have been paid long since; therefore we will pay to those who owe us old debts, that it is sure time for them to make payment. Cash we must have. WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
N. B. Bagging and Rope for sale of good quality. Nov. 29, 1838.—t. W. W. & CO.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at private sale a LOT in the Town of Alexandria, upon which is a two story Dwelling House and Kitchen, with other improvements. For further information apply to me at Alexandria. J. M. RAIFORD.
Nov. 22, 1838.—3t.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Has opened a Store in EAST AND WEST WETUMPKA.

FOR the purpose of carrying on a General Grocery & Commission Business. At his Stores on either side of the River, may be found almost all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.

Usually kept in this market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house. His Store in East Wetumpka is south of the Bridge, on Main street; and in West Wetumpka, one door east of W. Kidd & Co. West Bridge street.

He will also receive, at either Store, Consignments of all kinds of WEST INDIES PRODUCE, such as Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, &c. and hopes, from this experience and attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public. Nov. 22—m3m.

The Talladega Register and Jacksonville Republican will please insert the above once a month for three months, and send their bills to this office for collection.—H. S. S.

VALUABLE LAND

THE subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year his Plantation in Talladega County, Ala. one mile above Sylacauga, on the road leading from Wetumpka to Jacksonville, containing three hundred acres, in fine repair for cultivation. The land is fresh and fertile, the situation healthy, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, so a good Cotton Gin and Packing Screw, with many other conveniences. Any person wishing to rent will call on my brother Joshua Oden, (who is also my agent in this case,) residing in the immediate vicinity of the above described premises.

ALEXANDER ODEN.
November 22nd, 1838.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, his tract of Land near the Boiling Springs, containing about 165 acres; about 30 acres in a good state of cultivation, good comfortable cabins, &c. on a credit of one, two, and three payments. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn and Fodder, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Tools. Terms made known on day of sale. Nov. 1, 1838.—4t. JAMES S. WRIGHT.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the FARM whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under good fence; dwelling and out houses. Also, a FIRST RATE GRIST SAWMILL.

There is water power sufficient for Iron works and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said to be of good quality by those who are practical judges. The place is well watered both by Limestone and free stone Springs, and the quality of the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. A credit will be given on one half or two thirds of the purchase money. Nov. 15th, 1838. BERRY BRITTAIN.

R. E. W. MCADAMS.

Clock & Watch Repairer.
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor. Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

H. H. WYCHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Talladega, Ala.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.
BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Benton County, the Subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the 24th day of December next, at the late residence of Elizabeth McClellis deceased, near Chambers old place, on Tarrapin Creek; all the personal property of the said Elizabeth McClellis, not disposed of by will: Consisting of THREE NEGROES; CORN, FODDER, and other articles too tedious to mention. TERMS.—Twelve months credit. The purchaser giving Bond with approved Security. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth McClellis, deceased, were on the 22nd inst. granted by the Hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, to the undersigned: All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—6t.

AD-ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE undersigned will proceed to sell on the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of John Gay, deceased, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend.—Sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.—TERMS made known on the day of Sale. JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
JANE GAY, Adm'x.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters of ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of John Gay, dec'd, were on the 26th day of October last, granted by the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
JANE GAY, Adm'x.
Nov. 22, 1838.—6t.

State of Alabama: Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT.
November 14th, 1838.

THIS day came Edward L. Woodward, Administrator of the estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased, and filed a petition praying that an order of sale be granted to sell the north-west half of Lot No. 29 in the town of Jacksonville, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue citations to the heirs of said estate, to be and appear in the Town of Jacksonville on the 26th day of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted. It further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Laura Adelaide Mitchell, heir of James M. Mitchell, deceased, is a minor heir, and resides out of the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that Edward Elam be appointed Guardian ad litem for said Laura Adelaide, to answer and defend against said Petition: It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for four successive weeks, requiring all persons interested to appear at the time aforesaid, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted. Copy Test. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK COUNTY COURT.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,
AND RECEIVING & STORING COTTON

In WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known

WARE-HOUSE,
Known as **SPRINGFELLOWS**, which, together with their own New Cotton SIKES, will enable them to Store COTTON &c. in safe and Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their ware houses being very near the Landing.

Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit. P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCormack, on Main st. who are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c
which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton Stored in the ware house of Lightner & Miller. Oct. 18, 1838.—11t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

THE DEATH WARRANT.—The mist of morn'g if you would dream yourself and me out the morning still hung heavily on the mountain top, above the village of Redcliff, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country from far and near. At Alesbury dress, with a white hat and whiskers, and the shops were closed the hammer of the blacksmith had upon its anvil—not a wag, but of any description was to be seen in the street, and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and the key gone with its proprietor toward the cliff, as a token of an important era which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save here and there of a solitary head looking through a broken nook in a pane, in some closed up house, with an air of sad disappointment or the cries of a little nursing was heard, bemoaning that in the general flight, it had been left in unsheltered hands, or mayhap here and there, a solitary ragged and ill-natured dog, neither seeming half appeared by the privilege of a holiday, granted on condition of staying at home, the whole village presented a picture of desertion and silence that had forever been unknown before.

But in proportion as you drew near the ponderous cliffs, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliff was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world of men and women, and boys, and horses and dogs, and all living moving and creeping things, that inhabited the wide islets of Pennsylvania.

The village was crowded to overflowing long before the sun had gained a sufficient altitude to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay.—There the bar of the inn was crowded, and the flames of tobacco and whiskey, the jangling of small change and the perpetual clatter of the firing was sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets there was the greeting of old and long parted acquaintances, the arduous of horses; the settling of old accounts the buffoonery of half intoxicated men, the clatter of women the crying and hawking of children and boys, and the barking and quarreling of strangers dogs. To look upon the scene, to mingle with the crowd, to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude, would lead to a satisfactory solution of the cause for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone jail, at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been that morning witnessed. There chained to a stake in the miserable dungeon lamp and scarcely illuminated by one ray of light, now lay the emaciated form of one whose mind down seemed near at hand. A few hours before, his wife and little daughter had traveled a hundred miles to meet him on the threshold of the grave—they met, and from that gloomy vault the song of praise ascended with the ascending sun, and the jailer as he listened to the melodious voice of three persons whom he looked upon as the most desolate and lost of all in the wide world blended sweetly together and chaunting the beautiful hymn: "It is the Lord should I distrust Or contradict his will."

almost dimmed the evidence of his senses, and stood fixed in astonishment at the massy door.—Could these be the voice of a murderer and a murderer's child.

The brief and to be fatal interview had passed however—those unfortunate ones had loudly commended each other to keeping of their heavenly parent and parted—he to face the assembled multitude on the scaffold, and they as they said to return by journey to their sorrowful home; the convict worn out with sickness and watching, now slept.

His name was John Creel, his place of residence said to be in Virginia. He had been taken up while traveling from the northward to his home, and tried and convicted at the county town some miles distant, for the murder of a fellow traveler, who had borne his company from the lakes, who was ascertained to have a large sum of money with him and who was found in the room in which he slept, at a country inn, near Redcliff, with his throat cut. Creel always had protested his innocence, declaring that the deed was perpetrated by some one while he was asleep, but the circumstances were against him, and though the money was not found on him he was sentenced to be hung, and was removed to the old stone jail at Redcliff for security. This was the day the execution was to take place—the scaffold was already erected—the crowd pressed around the building, and frequent cries of "bring out the murderer," was heard.

The sun at last told the hour of eleven, and there could be no more delay—the convict's cell was entered by the officers in attendance, who roused him with the information that all was ready without, any bid him hasten to his execution—they laid hands upon him and pinioned him tight, while he looked up toward heaven in astonishment, as one new born, only saying, "the dream the dream."

And what of the dream, Mr. Jackson said the sheriff. "You would do me a great kindness if you would dream yourself and me out of this cursed scarp." "I dreamed," replied the convict, "that while you read the death warrant to me on the scaffold, a man came through the crowd and stood before in a grey dress, with a white hat and whiskers, and the shops were closed the hammer of the blacksmith had upon its anvil—not a wag, but of any description was to be seen in the street, and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and the key gone with its proprietor toward the cliff, as a token of an important era which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save here and there of a solitary head looking through a broken nook in a pane, in some closed up house, with an air of sad disappointment or the cries of a little nursing was heard, bemoaning that in the general flight, it had been left in unsheltered hands, or mayhap here and there, a solitary ragged and ill-natured dog, neither seeming half appeared by the privilege of a holiday, granted on condition of staying at home, the whole village presented a picture of desertion and silence that had forever been unknown before."

The officers and jailer held a short consultation, which ended in a determination to look sharp after the man in grey, with a white hat and whiskers, and the possibility of his being a spy, was asserted by a supernatural agency—the prison doors were cleared, and the prisoners eye caught the sight, and flashed with fire while he called out, "where is Lewis the murderer of the traveller, and the jailer at the same moment seized the prisoner by the collar. At first he attempted to escape, but being secured, and taken before the Magistrate, he confessed the deed, and related all the particulars, delivered up part of the money, informed where another part was hidden, and was fully committed for trial.—while Creel was turned loose, and hastened like a man out of his senses, from the field.

Three days had elapsed—Creel had vanished immediately after his liberation, when the pretended Lewis was arrested and confessed the deed, and declared Creel to be her husband—that she had assumed the disguise, and performed the whole part by her direction; that he had given her the money, which he had then successfully concealed about his person; and that the whole, from the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contrivance to effect his escape, which having effected she was regardless of consequences. Nothing could be done with her; she was again set at liberty and neither her nor the husband was heard of again.

That city was made by the freshets its chance if it aint carried away by them I may be its fate to be swept clean off by 'em to mingle once more with the stream that deposited it, and form new land further down the river. It may chance to be a spot to be

pointed out from the steamboats as the place where a great city once stood, and a great battle was once fought, in which the genius and valor of the new world triumphed over the best troops and the best general of Europe. That place is just like a hot-bed, and the folks like the plants in it. People do grow rich fast, but they look kinder spindlin' and weak, and they are e'en a'most choked with weeds, and loadstools that grow every bit and grain as fast—and twice as natural.—pp. 181, 182.

UNCLE SAM'S PECULIARITIES.
Dentley's Miscellany.

Pedlar—Have you been to the Bowery lately neighbor?

Stranger—Not very lately.

Pedlar—What a first rate place that is for music.

Kentuck—Don't talk of New York music I have a horn as come from France that'll turn all the milk sour when you blow it hard.

Pedlar—And I have a trumpet that will throw a monkey into fits.

Kentuck—Why I can whistle better than some of them common trumps. I whistled once a kind of sharp and it gave a pol-cat an aggy.

Pedlar—When I was last at the Bowery the musicere played so strong that it took two men to hold the leader of 'em in his seat; and in one part he played so, fast six of the others could not overtake him although they did their tightest.

Kentuck—It take me to sit some tunes as I can play and I can hardly. I played on an old frying pan once so powerful that it drive away the mice.

Pedlar—That was cause the frying-pan was cracked and drive every thing as mad as self.

Kentuck—Well I'll tell you the fact. There's a file in Kentuck that once whistled so piercing that it board a hole sick through a shingles.

Pedlar—Yes that's true; and there's a drum at the Bowery that has to be played by a little baby, for if a grown man was to try it, it would go like thunder, and perhaps blow the roof off the house.

Farmer—I want to tell you of a dream I had the other night; I dreamt as all the liars was dead and it is come true.

Kentuck—Yes, they're all dead.

Pedlar—Except two; and they are fixed in this part of the State.

Kentuck—You've been something, that's a fact, though you are a little man. Where were you raised?

Pedlar—Why, I was raised I expect, in Connecticut. I'm four feet nothing and a half, with one over when my boots are on. My father lived on Birmingham, fourteen miles from Rome and not far from Syracuse. My father built the first house there, and named it after a power of pans called Birmingham hardware, as we had on hand from Boston. Twelve new towns have been fixed since then all around us. When they all join considerable, my father is going to call it Mount Olympus, and I calculate it'll be the finest city in this or any other country.

From N. O. Picayune.

"Looks are nothing—behaviour's all,"—as the monkey said when he was dead drunk.

"Beauty's skin deep"—as the fish woman said when she stripped the eel.

"Oh! fly not yet"—as the mullet said to the fish-hawk.

"Hope I hav'n't hurt your feelings"—as the thistle said to the sick man.

"I can't bear him"—as the snail said when the horse stepped on her.

"I'm not fond of races"—says the tarra-pin to the crippled race-horse.

"What a roublesome world"—as the spider said when mending her web, after the bear walked through it.

"They did it in spite of my teeth"—as the jackass said when they physicked him.

"I never heard the like"—as the cat said when three of her kittens crowded.

"It's a family dinner"—as the hen said, when she swallowed a nest of ants.

"I'm chief mourner"—as the snake said when they cut off his rattles and pulled out his teeth.

"He can't run far"—as the tavern keeper said when he shot the bed-bug with a double barrel gun.

"Variety is the spice of life"—as the shoe maker said when chewing wax, leather, and tobacco at the same time.

"Got clear of him"—says the oyster-shell to the glutton.

"I enforce the laws as I understand them"—as the Lion said when he divided the deer, and gave the skin and horns to his famished companions.

Quicker than magic.—In the presence of 78 persons in London, a parcel of rags were recently taken, made into paper, dried, and printed on, in five minutes! When this celerity becomes universal loafers must dodge papermills, or their ragged vestments will be whipped off, and tucked under their noses in the shape of a handbill advertising vagrants before they know it.—Times.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CLOCK-MAKER.

Or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Strickfield.

The folks at New Orleans put me in mind of children playin' in a church yard jumpin' over the graves, hidin' behind the tombstones, and barlin' at the emblems of mortality, and the queer old rhymes under 'em, all full of life and glee, and fun above ground while underneath it is a charnel-house, full of winding sheets, skeletons, and generations of departed citizens. That place is built in a bar in a harbor, made of snags, drift wood and chokes heaped up by the river, and then filled and covered with the sediment and alluvial of the rich bottoms above brought down by the freshets. It's peopled in the same way. The eddies and tides of business of all that country centre there, and the froth and scum are washed up and settle at New Orleans. It's filled with all sorts of people, black, white and Indians, and their different shades. French, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch, English, Irish and Scotch, and then people from every State in the Union. These last have all nicknames. There's the hoosies of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois, the pukes of Missouri, the buckeyes of Ohio, the red horses of Kentucky, the mudheads of Tennessee, the wolverines of Michigan, the cubs of New England, and the corn crackers of Virginia. All these, with many others, make up the population, which is mounded with black and all its shades, most of all supplied by emigration. It is a great caravansary filled with strangers, desperate enough to make your hair stand an end, drinking' all day gambin' all night and fightin' all the time. Death prevades all nature; there it breathes in the air, and it floats in the water, and rises in the vapors, and exhalations, and rides on the whirlwind and tempest: it dwells on the drought, and also in the inundation. Above, below within around, every where is death; but who knows, or misses, or mourns the stranger? Dig a grave for him, and you plunge him in the water—the worms eat the coffin and the crocodiles have the body. We have mills to Rhode Island with sardular says, and apparatus for makin' boxes. At one of these factories they used to make 'em in the shape of coffins, and then they served a double purpose, they carried out onions to New Orleans, and then carried out the dead to their graves.

Office of the Wetumpka Trading Co.,
Wetumpka, Nov. 19, 1838.
F. Grant, Esq.

I notice an article in your paper of the 15th Nov. dated "*Montgomery Now*," signed "A. Planter." I know not what feelings of justice to the community or of justice to individuals could have prompted you to place such an article in your columns, coming from an unknown source and from a town too where any thing which would tend to the prosperity of Wetumpka, meets the divided opposition of the whole community.

"Citizen, very gravely comes out and enquires, 'Is Spectator a Citizen of Jacksonville?' If he is, did he support the Rev. teacher &c.' I must confess that Citizen has adopted a very cute way to find out who Spectator is by propounding interrogatories to him. Yet if it is my gratification to see a gentleman I will answer him frankly, and that without being sworn. 'To the 1st I answer that I am a Citizen (and one that has been most woefully abused) and I will answer; that to the best of my recollection I did support the Rev. teacher by sending my children to go to him, and to the best of my recollection I sent to him, so, so, so, as he is the incumbent. 'To the 3rd I answer, that I have not sent my children to the Male Academy since the Rev. teacher alluded to, was allowed out, and Spectator nullified as trustee, because he was found in the State Rights ranks. I have sent to other teachers for the best of all reasons. Spectator is a poor man, and there have been injurious and ungentlemanly efforts made up to keep him so; he has a very heavy charge that looks up to him for a support; none of his children were prepared, to study the higher branches, and the teacher that he sent to was amply

"He'll & Co." interrupted the inkeeper.—This was rather a damper for the Col. at the start, but he grinned and bore it.

"Hew—yog say they were expcted eh? Well what do the people in your neighborhood think of this Mr. Bell, anyhtw?" asked the Honorable ingmaster.

"I cant exactly say," answered the landlord, "but my own opinion is, that he is the d——d-st political hypocrite unhung, his actions daily show

ty of Joseph Leach. Also two Lots in Alex-
andria, known and designated as Nos. 32 and 33,
according to the Plan of said Town—Levied on
as the property of Jas. M. Raiford, for the
use of A. Moore. Also, the S. 1-2 of S. 8, T
15, R. 9, and the N. 1-2 of S. 20, T. 15, R.
9—Levied on as the property of George Helm-
for the use of A. Hart—this 27th November,
1838.

-WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

November 29th, 1838.—4c.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.



POETRY.

[From the Southern Churchman.]

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.
What if the little rain should say—
"So small a drop as I
Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky!"

What if a shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day?

Doth not each rain-drop help to form
The cool, refreshing shower;
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower?

The following lines, addressed to lady Byron: were
considered by Sir Walter Scott as the best pro-
duction of Lord Byron's pen:

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wreathed with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight,
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture through my breast,
I would not hear a scorching choir,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

There is a face whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek,
But pallid at one fond farewell,
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip which mine hath pressed,
And none hath ever pressed before—
It vowed to make me sweetly best,
And mine—mine only pressed it more.

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillowed oft this longing heart;
And mine, which mine hath owned,
And eyes which mine hath never shed.

There are two souls whose movements thrill
In unison—
That pulse to pulse—resp. still,
That both must eave—or cease to beat!

There are two souls, whose equal flow!
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part!—ah! not
They cannot part—their souls are one.

[From the Eastern (Ark.) News.]

The following beautiful lines were written by Dr.
Alexander Lacy Beard, a native of London County,
Virginia, who fell a victim to the Yellow Fever in
N. Orleans, in the Fall of 1853.

O LOVE IS LIKE THE SUMMER ROSE!
O love is like the summer rose!
That blossoms when the sunbeam glows—
But when the tempest rushes past,
Its leaves are scattered on the blast,
Or by the rain-drops beaten down,
They fall and wither on the ground.

O love is like a meteor's light;
That flashes 'mid the gloom of night;
Seen like the foam upon the river,
One moment, and then gone forever,
Gleams wildly from the zenith's height,
Down into everlasting night.

O love is like the flattering gleam
Of sunlight on the silent stream;
How sweet and quiet seems its rest,
Upon the lake's unruffled breast—
When lo, black clouds obscure the sky,
And now the sunbeams quickly fly.

O love is like the purple dye!
Of sunset on a summer sky;
All rich and gorgeous in its hue,
But swiftly fading from the view—
Leaves darkness with its sombre mein,
To reign in silence o'er the scene.

Yes, love is like the summer rose!
The meteor's light that fiercely glows—
The fading of the fitful gleam,
That sparkles on the silent stream:
And like the purple hues that lie
At sunset on a summer sky.

The things which s o e t change or flee,
Arc types of love's inconstancy;
Born of a glance from beauty's eye,
A burning kiss, a tender sigh,
Reign's for an hour with despot rule,
Then sinks into oblivion's pool!

A. L. B.

SERVED RIGHT.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago, a Clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple and he repaired to the house. The lady was present and all her friends, but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same Clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words, "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, "No; I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now, I have repaid him in his own coin." No entreaties could prevail upon her. It was the same lady who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

"How far back can you trace your ancestry, Mr. Van Buren?" said the queen, at the king's levee, when that gentleman was minister at St. James. "As far back as Kinderhook, madam," replied the witty minister. "Is it possible?" responded the astonished queen—perfectly satisfied of the respectability of his lineage.

JONATHAN OUTDOONE.—One of the English papers, brags of a Tailor so smart at his trade, that he keeps constantly by him a bowl of water to cool his needle.

Stop the Murderers!

\$1000 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension of **JOHN STEP** and **SOLOMON STEP**, who murdered Martin Fraley, Sen'r. on the 8th October, inst. near Wolf's Ferry, in Hardin county, Tenn.

JOHN STEP is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, inclined to curl, and very low forehead. The middle joint of the fore finger of his right hand is considerably enlarged, occasioned, it is supposed, by a hurt.

SOLOMON STEP is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, stout built, a little inclined to be stoop shouldered, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, inclined to curl, and very high cheek bones.—The bones of his right hand have been broken near the middle of the palm, and occasion a considerable ridge on the back of his hand.

The Steps formerly resided in the Cherokee country in Georgia, and it is thought they will either make their way back to Georgia, or strike for Texas.

The above reward will be paid on their delivery in Hardin county, Tennessee, or a proportionable reward for either.

**SALLEY FRALEY,
HENDERSON G. FRALEY,
JACKSON FRALEY,
SAMUEL LENOX.**

October 20, 1838.—St.
Editors throughout Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana, who will give the above 3 publications, and forward their charges to Salley Fraley, Hamburg P. O., Hardin county, Tenn., shall be promptly paid.

JOHN COCHRAN

WILLIAM H. WATKINS,

WATKINS associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management in the North Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

Stop the Runaway.

LEFT Jacksonville on the 10th day of this inst. a stout athletic man, who reported when here to be the name of Jasper Tucker, Painter by trade, though he is a free man, and as such he has a right to go to and fro through these United States without a pass, yet it ought, and should be understood to be on certain conditions, that the wayfarer should be allowed to travel in peace and uninterrupted, to wit: upon his paying his tavern and grocery bills, together with all other little debts he may contract, as he may pass along. Said Tucker made a short stay in this place, and while here, contracted tavern and grocery bills, and kept himself out of jail by telling ingenious lies, and making fair promises; so it is, he deceived us all, and has made his elopement and left us, (using an old adage) the bag to hold. I have reason to believe that he has bent his course towards Rome, Georgia. He went off indebted to me about 18 3/4 dollars, and I will venture to give (though times are hard) 18 3/4 cents reward, but will not pay unless for fetching him back neither Jail fees. Tavern keepers would do well to require pay in advance, and the Grocery keeper to make him plank down the sevenpence before they draw the half pint, and on his refusing to comply, lead him to the door, give him an Irishman's hint and let him pass on.

J. B. PENDLETON.

November 22, 1838.

To Printers And Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2;
Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Agate on Nonpareil body;
Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2;
Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minion on Brevier body;
Brevier on Minion body;
Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Brevier on Brevier body;
Burgois, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Burgois on Long Primer body;
Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Long Primer on Small Pica body;
Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2;
Pica on Small Pica body;
Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Pica on English body;
English, Nos. 1 and 2;
Great Primer, Paragon, Double English;
Double Paragon, Cannon;
Five Line Pica to Twenty;
Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25;
Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental;
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 Line Pica Shaded;
8, 10, 15 and 16 Lines Antique Shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass rule, leads of various thickness; astronomical and physical signs; metal and brass dashes, from 3 to 30 ems long; great primer and double pica scripts on inclined bodies; diamond and nonpareil of various kinds; antique light and heavy face two line letter; full face roman and italic nonpareil, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK.

Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.
Sept. 1, 1838.
G7 Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

W. B. HINTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
MOBILE, ALA.

**BESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.**

NOTICE.

Isabella Boyt, widow and relict of John Boyt, late of Benton County, deceased, will, at the next term of the County Court to be holden for said county on the first Monday of December next petition said Court to assign or have allotted to me my dower out of the real estate of which my said husband died seized and possessed.

Nov. 15, 1838.—St. **ISABELLA BOYT.**

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I will, on the 27th day of Nov. inst. before Wm. Simmons and Samuel McCallum, two Justices of the Peace for said County, at the house of said Simmons, apply for and take the benefit of the act for insolvent debtors.

Nov. 12, 1838.—St. **WILLIAM MCBEE.**

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are hereby earnestly solicited to come forward **IMMEDIATELY** and make payment, either by cash or note, otherwise he will be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov. 15th, 1838.—St. **E. CUNNINGHAM.**

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Johnston, five miles below White Plains, one small brown Mule, 10 years old, 12 hands high, black in the right eye, hipshot on the right hip, had on kerb bridle when taken up—Appraised to fifty dollars, Oct. 13th, 1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Nov. 8, 1838.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3rd day of November present instant, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the estate of Heczekiah Palmore, deceased.—Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said Estate will please call and make payment.

Nov. 8, 1838.—St. **HORATIO GRIFFIN,**

ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Heczekiah Palmore, deceased, I shall offer for sale all the Personal Property of said Palmore, at his late residence on the 4th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months. Bond and approved security will be required in every instance from purchasers.

Nov. 8th, 1838. **HORATIO GRIFFIN,**

ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by money or otherwise; as he expects to leave the country shortly, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

Nov. 1, 1838.—St. **D. WOOD.**

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods, and being anxious to close his business, respectfully requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note.

Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1838.—St. **EDWARD ELAM.**

NOTICE.

HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, hereby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law.

Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—St.

DR. A. F. FULTON,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 18th of September last, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of Benton County, in relation to the Estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased: Therefore all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please call and make payment.

Oct. 8th, 1838.—St. **E. L. WOODWARD,**

ADMINISTRATOR.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for Medical services rendered in 1837, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, for it is needless longer to disguise it, money we owe, and money we must have. After the 15th inst. all the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Dr. Ellison, who will exclusively have the entire settling of the same, and will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer immediately thereafter.

Nov. 1st, 1838.—St. **ELLISON & BUYS.**

SCHOOL LAND

FOR SALE.

ON the 31 day of December next, the undersigned will proceed to sell the 16th Section of School Land, in the 16th Township and 9th Range of the Coosa Land district.

TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Oct. 25, 1838.—St. **ALLEN ELSTON,**

JOSHUA TEAGUE,

NATHANIEL COBB.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

KERR & SIMS,

Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.

WILL continue the **Commission Business** on both sides of the River. They will store Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them.

Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to
WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co. } Jacksonville.
MR. GEORGE MORGAN, }

SCOTT, BUSH & HENLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALA.

Refer to
GEN. T. A. WALKER, } Jacksonville
MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON, }
H. L. & E. L. GIVENS, } Alexandria.
LEWIS JONES, }
Oct. 11, 1838.—11j.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. **SAMUEL ALLEN.**

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.

WE HAVE just received 35,000 pounds of **GOOD BACON**, 3,000 pounds of which are **Canned Hams**. One hundred Sacks of prime **COFFEE**. Seven Hogsheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of **DRY GOODS**, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings.

Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.

HUGH HENRY & SON.

To Planters and Merchants.

HAVING Leased for term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.

August 30th, 1838.—6m.

David Hubbard & others,

C. W. Peters' heirs and others.

THIS DAY, the parties by their Attorneys, and on complainant's motion, it appearing to the Court, that there are a great number of persons holding claims by Bond on the Complainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill mentioned; and the purchase money for some of the said Lots has not been paid:

It is therefore ordered and decreed, that James Crow, the Master in Chancery be, and he is hereby required and empowered to hear testimony and ascertain who are the persons holding such claims and entitled to such Lots; and which of such Lots have not been paid for; and that he give twenty days notice by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, of the time and place of his setting to receive such proof; and that he make his report of the same to the next term of this Court. A true copy from the Minutes.

JAMES CROW, CLERK.

ALL persons being interested in the above decree, may attend at my office in the town of Jacksonville on the third day of December next to file their proofs as described in the above decree.

JAMES CROW, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Pailh, Esq.

Aug. 2, 1838.—6f.

DR. W. H. THOMPSON;

GAIN tenders his services to the citizens of Benton County, in the practice of Medicine, calculated to remedy most of the diseases incident to this climate. His residence is four miles north-east of White Plains in the edge of Rabbit Town Valley.

Oct. 4, 1838.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 9th inst. a mulatto boy named **CY**. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; the fingers and part of the thumb was burnt off his right hand when a boy; yet he uses it very well in doing any ordinary work. His voice is somewhat fine, and he has rather a down countenance when spoken to: when he left he had iron on and was badly clothed, and is the same Negro that has been advertised in this paper this season.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I may get him.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Alabama, Oct. 11, 1838.—St.
Oct. 18th 1838. I have this day transferred the above described Boy to Jacob T. Bradford and I do not consider myself bound for the one hundred dollars reward as above stated.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

A CARD.

W. B. MARTIN'S necessities require him to call indiscriminately upon all who are indebted to him either by note or account, to come and pay up. And as nothing but necessity forces this call he hopes it may be attended to, otherwise he will be compelled to pass notes and accounts into other hands.

Nov. 1, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is known I never sold on credit. I hope those concerned will avail themselves of this notice; if they do not, they may expect to pay cost, and that in short order.

Sept. 26, 1838.—St. **JAMES BLACK.**

CAVE SPRING, Vann's Valley, Floyd co. Ga.

August 20, 1838.
At a meeting of a number of the citizens from Cedar Valley, Paulding county, Coosa River, citizens of this Valley, for the purpose of establishing a permanent School of high order in this country. On motion, Elder **HUGH QUINN**, called to the Chair, & Elder **WILLIAM WOOD** requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being opened by prayer from the chairman, proceeded regularly to business.

1st. On motion, it was **unanimously resolved**, That we have a School of high order as soon as practicable, and that it be conducted upon the Manual Labor System.

2d. On motion, **Resolved unanimously**, That the Institution be located at some favorable site in this Valley, to be determined by an Executive Committee hereafter to be appointed.

3d. On motion, **Resolved**, That an Executive Committee be now appointed, consisting of seven persons—two to be selected from Cedar Valley, one from Coosa River, one from the vicinity of Rome, and three from this Valley, (four of whom shall form a quorum) to transact all business in relation to the Institution, and to meet and adjourn from time to time as they may deem expedient. Whereupon Messrs. Wilson Whatley and Thomas H. Sparks of Cedar Valley; Elder H. Quinn, from Coosa River; Messrs. Shropshire, of Rome, and Messrs. A. Richardson, Alfred Shorter, and A. T. Harper, of this Valley, were appointed to form an Executive Committee.

4th. The Executive Committee shall have the power, and it is hereby made their duty, to open subscriptions in favor of the Institution, to employ Agents, a Superintendent and Teachers as they may be required, to choose the site, purchase land, contract for buildings, and transact all

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